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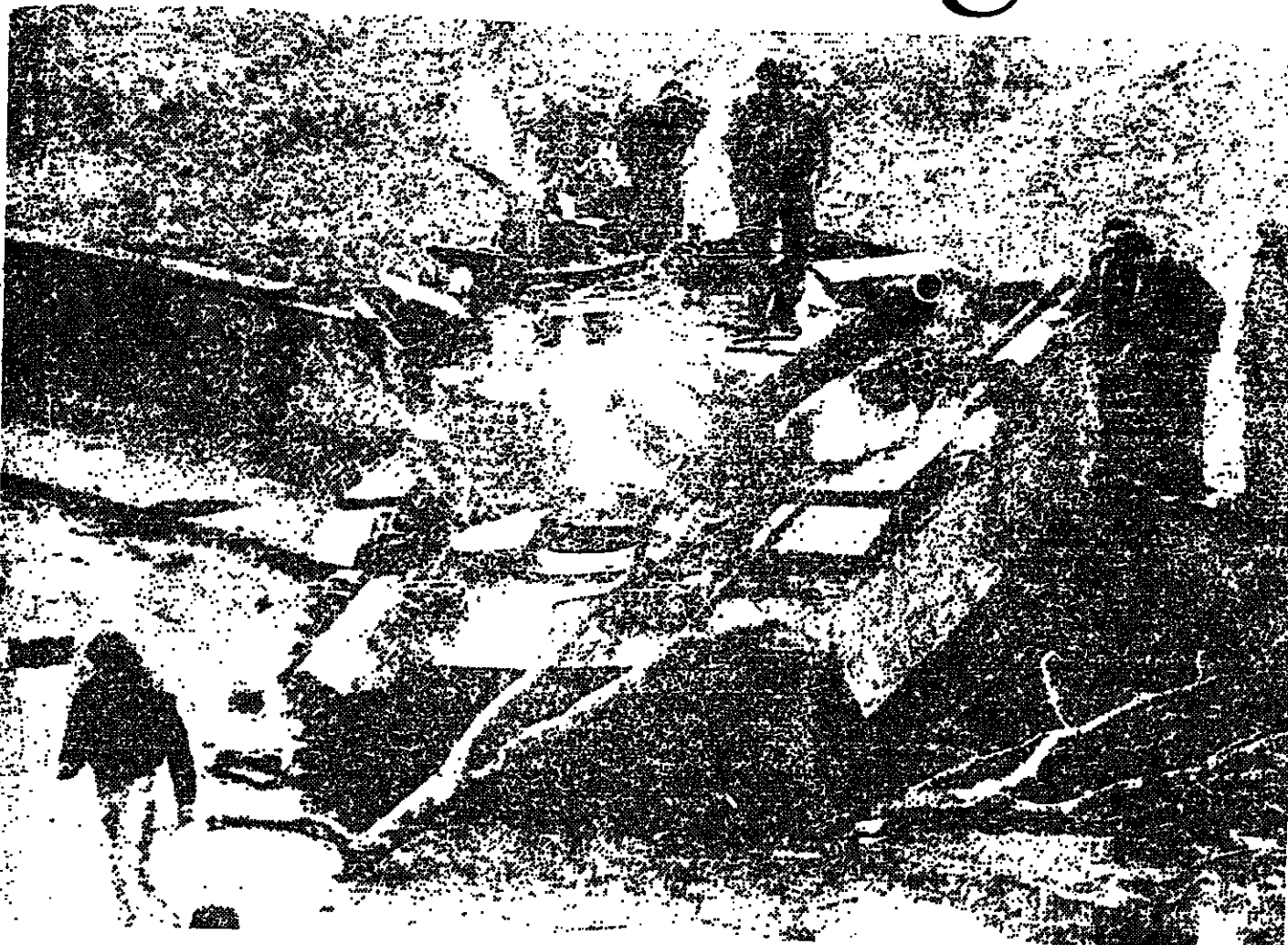
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Bakhtiar Regime Collapses in Iran



Civilians in Tehran look over a wrecked army tank yesterday after clashes involving rival units of Iran's armed forces.

Army Withdraws Support, But Some Units Fight On

By William Branigan

TEHRAN, Feb. 11 (WP) — The government of Premier Shapur Bakhtiar fell today after armed civilians took over most of Tehran and top military commanders swung their support behind a new republican regime.

The fast-moving developments wiped out the last vestiges of the Iranian monarchy under Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, who went into exile last month.

Thousands of armed civilians, rebel airmen and deserters from other service branches — most of them supporters of the leader of the religious opposition, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini — took over key military and government installations, forcing the resignation of Mr. Bakhtiar's administration, the parliament and the regency council representing the monarchy.

Pitched battles went on into the night for control of a few military garrisons still holding out around the capital. Many barracks, police stations and government buildings gave in to the rebels without a fight.

Appeal for Restraint

Mehdi Bazargan, appointed premier of a provisional republican government by Ayatollah Khomeini a week ago, appeared on television to appeal for restraint while warning the people to be alert for possible reaction by military holdouts. He said he had been assured by the military chief of staff, Gen. Abbas Qarabaghi, of the armed forces' support for his provisional government, which plans a transition to an Islamic republic.

Mr. Bakhtiar handed in his resignation during a meeting with Mr. Bazargan this afternoon, then went underground.

The state radio and television, captured by rebels following the withdrawal of military units, broadcast what it described as rumors that Mr. Bakhtiar had committed suicide after mobs burned his house and ransacked his office. The rumors could not be verified.

The rebels also captured several military bases, most of Tehran's 23 police stations and a number of government buildings including the parliament and the Gulistan palace, a former residence of the shah.

Anarchy prevailed in Tehran's streets for most of the day as thousands of gun-wielding men and youths — armed by the takeover yesterday of a Tehran air base by rebel air-force cadets and the sudden fall of numerous weapons depots and military installations —

celebrated their victory over pro-shah Imperial Guards.

The U.S. Embassy came under fire, a spokesman said, but no injuries were reported. The headquarters of the U.S. military mission in northern Tehran was evacuated and later overrun by armed mobs, officials said.

The embassy advised U.S. citizens to stay home tonight and tomorrow and to keep in touch for possible evacuation plans.

A threat to storm the British Embassy was defused when troops guarding it turned their weapons

over to a mob and left the premises. The Israeli Mission was ransacked and the Egyptian Embassy was attacked.

Ayatollah Khomeini tonight issued an appeal for calm, and asked supporters not to attack diplomatic missions or people.

Nevertheless, his headquarters in southeastern Tehran near the captured Doshan Tappeh air base was a staging area tonight for ragtag convoys of heavily armed volunteers being dispatched to resisting military compounds.

One major target was the Jamshid

garrison in west Tehran, where a number of former ministers and high officials of previous governments under the shah are imprisoned. The volunteers said they were going there to capture former Premier Amir Abbas Hoveyda and the ex-chief of the secret police, Gen. Nematollah Nassiri.

Mr. Bazargan was expected to take over as Iran's new premier tomorrow after an early-morning meeting to finish the appointment

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Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini



Shapur Bakhtiar

Show Off Captured Martial-Law Chief

Khomeini Supporters Celebrate Wildly

By Thomas Kent

TEHRAN, Feb. 11 (AP) — Followers of the Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini celebrated their revolution today with wild cheering, the firing of automatic weapons in the air and the display of foreign journalists of their captive, the head of Tehran's martial-law administration.

Thousands of Khomeini supporters, a shabby Muslim school on Tehran's poor south side, armed supporters drove up to school in captured army jeeps armed with captured arms, ammunition and field radios.

Prisoners, who officials said were liars and agents of SAVAK, the shah's dreaded secret police, were sent through a schoolyard armed with thousands of captured weapons and led to a base. They were blindfolded and held, but reporters did not see them being ill-treated.

Khomeini aides displayed Gen. Zia Rahimi, the captured martial-law chief, at a crowded news conference at the headquarters.

Still Loyal to Shah

His face impassive most of the time but occasionally smiling, Gen. Rahimi said in response questions that he still recognized Mohammed Reza Pahlavi as commander in chief.

Asked if he recognized the authority of Ayatollah Khomeini's Revolutionary Council to him and deal out punishment, he said, "I don't know who the Revolutionary Council is. I know why I should be tried."

Remarks were translated from Persian.

Abraham Yazdi, a senior Khomeini aide, said the general would

be tried by an "Islamic court" on charges of "participating in the murdering of people." He said he did not know what punishment would be asked.

The general, dressed in a khaki uniform without insignia and showing a slight cut on his right cheek, was asked if he felt his life was in danger from the court. Raising his eyes to the sky and lifting his hands, he said, "I came into this world once and once I will leave it."

Asked About Bakhtiar

During the news conference, Mr. Yazdi was asked what had happened to Shapur Bakhtiar. He said there was a rumor that the pre-

mier had left the country with top-ranking generals but that he could not confirm this.

Mr. Yazdi said "Bazargan is taking over" power in the country, referring to Mehdi Bazargan, head of the "Iranian provisional government" appointed by Ayatollah Khomeini last Monday.

The joy at Khomeini headquarters was mixed with worry over continued fighting by forces still loyal to Mr. Bakhtiar and the prospect that revolutionary zeal by the victors would lead to unnecessary violence.

As Khomeini supporters fired their weapons outside, an aide sighed to reporters. "The situation is really getting out of control. The

people are getting overexcited and there is not much anyone can do."

Aides stressed that Khomeini had ordered no "holy war" against Mr. Bakhtiar's falling forces.

"In America there is an expression: You don't kill a mosquito with a sledgehammer," one aide said. "Bakhtiar is weak. He is getting weaker. Why should we have a Jihad just for him?"

He said Khomeini supporters were phoning in to headquarters, reporting how many prisoners they had taken and asking what to do with them.

"We are telling them to take away their arms. Kiss their faces

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Would Stone, Flog, Amputate Hands of Offenders

Zia Brings Islam Into Pakistani Laws

By Robert Trumbull

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan, Feb. 11 (NYT) — In an effort to make all laws in Pakistan conform to the tenets of Islam, the national religion, President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq yesterday announced a series of measures providing for such punishments as stoning to death for adultery, amputation of a hand for theft and 80 lashes for drinking.

Gen. Zia, who has ruled Pakistan under martial law since he overthrew Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto in a bloodless coup in July, 1977, also announced taxes on land and on accumulated wealth, and a start on eliminating what he called "the curse of interest" in financial dealings.

Flogging for certain offenses, stoning for adulterers and amputation for thieves had been introduced by Gen. Zia under military authority soon after he seized power. Yesterday's action transformed the measures, which presumably would have lapsed with the end of military rule, into law.

Sentences Trimmed

To mark the occasion, which coincided with the birthday of the Prophet Mohammed, the founder of Islam, Gen. Zia shortened by one month prison terms now being served, but he declared pointedly, in answer to a question at a news conference, that the clemency did not apply to murderers and "had nothing whatever to do" with the case of Mr. Bhutto.

The former prime minister, 51, has been convicted and sentenced to hang for conspiring to murder a political opponent nearly five years ago. The conviction and sentence were confirmed Tuesday by the Supreme Court.

Gen. Zia announced the laws in the National Assembly chamber, which has been unused by legislators since the coup. He told the invited audience of Pakistani officials, the diplomatic corps and reporters that the changes were the beginning of the conversion of the Pakistani social order to the Islamic way of life.

Gen. Zia, who has assumed the

title of president but also remains chief of the army staff and chief martial-law administrator, wore full uniform for his speech and news conference.

Court Backing

When a Pakistani journalist at the news conference questioned his authority to change the country's legal code, the general said that the Supreme Court had empowered him to "change the Constitution" if he wished. The reference was to the court's ruling, when the legality of martial law was challenged by the wife of the imprisoned Mr. Bhutto, that the military regime was sanctioned by what the judges called "the doctrine of necessity."

He added that although two sentences of amputation of hands had been imposed under martial law,

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tioned by what the judges called "the doctrine of necessity."

The general, under questioning by reporters, said that the laws were a needed deterrent to crime but insisted that the more extreme penalties were unlikely to be applied. For example, he said, the Islamic rule that an adulterous act must be witnessed by four persons for the penalty to be exacted makes a sentence of stoning to death "impossible."

He added that although two sentences of amputation of hands had been imposed under martial law,

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)



Mohammed Zia ul-Haq

After Closures in Iran

U.S. Radar in Turkey at Issue

By Michael Getler

PIRINCLIK, Turkey, Feb. 11 (WP) — The political upheaval in neighboring Iran that has forced the shutdown there of U.S. electronic intelligence-gathering operations keeping tabs on Soviet missile testing has abruptly focused interest on similar U.S. equipment operating at this tiny outpost and at other remote sites in Turkey.

At the core of U.S. interest is the emerging debate in the Congress about a new U.S.-Soviet strategic arms limitation (SALT) agreement. That debate is certain to include the politically charged question of whether the United States could adequately verify Soviet compliance with a new agreement without the Iranian and possibly the Turkish sites.

The issue is emerging at a time when Washington and Ankara are in the midst of negotiations on a long-term Turkish-U.S. defense cooperation agreement, which will cover the future of these bases.

While both U.S. and Turkish officials are expressing optimism at this point that a new agreement will be reached, the financially beset Ankara government is keenly aware of the presumably enhanced political and economic value to the United States of the sites here because of the events in Iran.

Yet the question of how important these outposts are for SALT verification is a complex one, made even more so in public debate because the details of what goes on at these sites, and exactly what kind of intelligence they gather, is highly classified.

Interviews with specialists here,

in Ankara and elsewhere yield the following points about their value and use:

• The widespread opinion among informed civilian and military officials is that the ground monitoring posts are important and useful, but not vital for SALT compliance.

Sources said that some targets, or regions, in the Soviet Union that ground-based radar now observes might be lost if these radar posts were shut down. If other means were used to try to fill the gap —

such as observation by spy satellites — some of the information would not be quite as good as that supplied from the ground stations.

However, the sources said, the utility of these sites is mostly for supplying additional data to that supplied by satellites, which for many years have been the prime source of such information.

Senior civilian officials who said that they supported a new SALT agreement as it has been outlined, said that they would not do so if

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Agreement in Principle

U.S. Clears Saudi Purchase Of Jet Fighters for Yemen

By Norman Kempster

DHAHRAN, Saudi Arabia, Feb. 11 — U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown told Saudi Arabia today that the United States was willing to sell jet warplanes to Yemen, provided the Riyadh government would pay the bill. In addition, a similar sale to the Sudan was reported to be under discussion.

The agreement in principle — with details to be worked out later — to supply advanced weapons to the two impoverished Arab nations was the first tangible result of a new U.S. pledge to consult more closely with Saudi Arabia on defense matters.

U.S. officials said Mr. Brown de-

livered to Saudi Crown Prince Fahd a personal letter from President Carter to King Khalid suggesting periodic consultation between Washington and Riyadh on matters affecting the security of the Gulf region.

A U.S. official said that Mr. Brown was prepared to discuss specific measures that the United States would be willing to take to carry out the general commitment. But he said that since the Saudis did not ask for details, Mr. Brown did not supply them. The official did not reveal the details to reporters.

"My sense is they [the Saudis] are utterly delighted but they have not quite come to grips with it," the official said.

The official said Saudi Arabia has been urging the United States for months to take a firmer stand in the region to counterbalance Soviet influence in Afghanistan, Southern Yemen and Ethiopia.

Saudi Commerce Minister Soliman Solaim said in an interview that the Riyadh government considered it very significant that Mr. Brown made public the U.S. pledge to help Saudi Arabia resist outside aggression.

Mr. Solaim said that U.S. presidents since Harry Truman have made such promises. But the pledges were always kept secret, apparently to avoid angering Israel's supporters in the United States.

What used to be secret messages from your president and your secretary of state, we are now hearing from the mouth of your secretary of defense. What is new is that it is being said in public," Mr. Solaim said.

In return, Mr. Solaim said Saudi Arabia is prepared to play a moderating role in the Arab world and in the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries. But he cautioned against the "unrealistic expectation" that his country would force acceptance of the Camp David peace formula on other Arabs or achieve a rollback in oil prices.

U.S. officials revealed the discus-

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Rural Rhodesia: The Cruel Cost of Bitter War

By Caryle Murphy

SALISBURY, Rhodesia (WP) — "I wish I could lend you my black skin so you could lie there for two days and then you would see . . . It is anarchy out there."

The words of a 44-year-old black teacher living at Domboshawa, 20 miles from Salisbury, would no doubt be reinforced by almost all of Rhodesia's 4.5 million black farmers and tribesmen. They are bearing the brunt of the war that is spreading over at least 80 percent of the country.

In some places, the rural tribesmen are intimidated, harassed, mistreated and killed by as many as five separate armed forces. Besides the guerrilla armies of Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe, "private armies" loyal to one of the two internally based black leaders, Bishop Abel Muzorewa and the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole, are vying for the support of the black population.

In addition, as martial law has been extended to about 80 percent of the country since its introduction in September, the Rhodesian security forces reportedly are subjecting the rural citizenry to increasingly rigorous retaliatory measures in their efforts to turn back the guerrilla infiltration.

'Scorched Earth' Policy

Because of the chaotic conditions, it is difficult to assess what is happening in the tribal reserves, where 80 percent of the population lives. According to relief agencies and church sources who operate in those areas, government forces appear to be adopting a "scorched earth" policy to deprive the guerrillas of the material and psychological assistance of the people.

The homes of more than 700 families have been burned, beatings and arbitrary executions of suspected guerrilla

Farmers, Tribesmen Hit By Cross Fire of Armies

sympathizers are more frequent and the number of civilians reported in military communiqués to have died in "cross fire" has increased, according to the same sources.

In isolated cases, civilians are reportedly forced to brush dirt roads with branches to detect land mines. In one incident, the bodies of two guerrillas killed by security forces were hung in trees over water wells for weeks as a warning to others.

A handwritten note on a body said: "This is the way I have died and the way people like me die." The relief worker who saw the body said that, because of the stench, people could not draw water or eat in the area.

'Collective Punishment'

"It's collective punishment now," said a member of a relief organization.

In what appears to be an attempt to deny guerrillas food, shops have been closed and granaries are destroyed. Buses are stopped and passengers told to eat or dispose of the food they are carrying wherever a guerrilla presence is suspected.

A Red Cross spokesman confirmed that in the areas of Mutoke and Mudzi, authorities asked the international agency to stop distributing food to the civilian population. This followed a report on the state-controlled television last year saying that a Red Cross food parcel had been found on a dead guerrilla.

The Rhodesia Catholic Commission for Justice and

Peace, distressed by the army's apparent effort to starve out the guerrillas, emphasized that "the food situation will become critical in six or eight weeks time, when the last crop is exhausted."

Military authorities counter that martial law — even with its alleged abuses — is necessary to eliminate atrocities by the guerrillas. Military communiqués often relate stories of lips being cut off, people buried alive and pregnant women burned in huts by guerrillas who suspect civilians of collaboration with the white-dominated biracial government that the guerrillas are trying to bring down.

Martial Law Backed

Military sources also say that martial law has assisted their war effort and, in some areas, has even permitted the reopening of schools. Because of the "delicate" situation in these areas, however, journalists have not been able to verify them.

Military observers say that martial law has "checked" the war, now in its seventh year. While it has decreased the effectiveness of the guerrillas, it has not stopped the influx of insurgents, especially those from Mr. Mugabe's Zimbabwe African National Union Liberation Army in neighboring Mozambique, they said.

There is evidence that those forces are crossing the border in larger groups of up to 40 and have begun to train new recruits inside Rhodesia rather than in Mozambique. Both developments seem to attest to the wider mobility and freedom of the guerrillas in Rhodesia despite the proclamation of martial law.

Military observers predict that infiltration will increase before the country's first universal suffrage elections, scheduled for April 20. The guerrillas have pledged to disrupt the polling.

Jackson Foresees Chinese Move Against Vietnam

China Reportedly Evacuates City Near Soviet Border

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 (UPI) — Sen. Henry Jackson said today that China had evacuated 300,000 persons from a city in Sinkiang province near the Soviet border, apparently because the Chinese planned military action against Vietnam and feared Soviet reprisal.

Sen. Jackson, who talked privately with Chinese Deputy Premier Teng Hsiao-ping during Mr. Teng's visit to the United States last month, said the conversation led him to believe that the Chinese would make a move against Vietnam in retaliation for Hanoi's invasion of Cambodia.

In an interview on the CBS television program "Face the Nation," the Washington Democrat said: "There's no doubt in my mind after talking with the vice premier that, at a minimum, they're out to bloody the Vietnamese nose. I have personally cautioned the vice premier to avoid that possibility because the implications are more than Vietnam."

Sen. Jackson said that if China acted, there was "real danger" of a Soviet countermove, since the Russians and the Vietnamese are allies.

"The Chinese have evacuated a city of some 300,000 people out in Sinkiang province in the western part of China, apparently in anticipation of a possible countermove by the Soviets," he said, without naming the city.

Interpretation of the Koran

Khomeini's Rival Is Seen as Moderate

By Paul Lewis

QOM, Iran, Feb. 11 (NYT) — "Koranic law says adulterers should be stoned to death," admits Ayatollah Kazem Shariatmadari, his eyes twinkling humorously behind his glasses. "But then, Koranic law also makes adultery hard to prove. You need four righteous witnesses."

He said the witnesses must also testify that the act was completed. The gray-bearded Shiite Moslem leader sat cross-legged on the richly carpeted floor of his house here and tried to convince Western correspondents around him that Iran would not return to the Middle Ages if it became an Islamic republic. He clearly enjoyed the challenge.

"Now take amputation, prescribed by the Koran for thieves," he continued briskly. "First, many conditions must be fulfilled. Then, it is a more merciful punishment than present Iranian law, which executes all armed robbers."

The ayatollah paused a moment before making his final point. "But, of course, many Koranic scholars believe all such Koranic punishments are illegal these days, when there is no Islam on earth."

No Overall Leader

The argument is double-edged. The ayatollah has reassured his Western visitors that the Koran's more barbarous punishments can be circumvented in the kind of Islamic state he favors, in the kind of Islamic state's Shiites have no Imam, or overall religious leader, the ayatollah also delivered a subtle rebuke to his principal rival, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, in the struggle for political power now under way among senior clergy.

Ayatollah Shariatmadari, who rules the holy city of Qom, is the leading "moderate" among the six senior ayatollahs, or regional Shiite leaders, whose deep Koranic learning earns them the title Marja'-i-Taqlid and the personal following this brings among the faithful.

Recently, Ayatollah Khomeini's

more enthusiastic supporters have called him Imam and said he has "a message from God," a claim unheard since the days of the Prophet.

For Sunni Muslims, an Imam is a commonplace title, merely signifying a local leader. But for Iran's Shiite sect, it has messianic overtones. The 12th and last of the Shiite Imams, who inherited the Prophet's authority, became invisible 1,200 years ago. But the Shiites believe this "hidden Imam" will reappear again one day, bringing peace and justice to the world.

"Imam Khomeini is our leader," say the slogans and posters here and in Tehran. But Ayatollah Shariatmadari seldom loses an opportunity these days to remind the faithful that the long-awaited 12th Imam of Shiism did not return to earth on a chartered Air France jumbo jet a week ago.

Theological Basis

The continuing invisibility, or "occultation," of the 12th Imam provides the theological basis for Ayatollah Shariatmadari's moderate political stance in the debate over the nature of a future Islamic republic.

So long as the 12th Imam remains invisible, he argues, there can be no binding interpretation of the Koran for Shiites that will hold true for all times in all places. Therefore, the ayatollahs are free to interpret the law flexibly "so that it fits the times we live in."

"We are not like Libya, Iraq or the Arab Emirates," he says, where Sunni Muslims are trying to impose Koranic law in a literal fashion. "Justice in an Islamic Iran of today cannot be the same as in a shahdom."

Ayatollah Shariatmadari laughs off his reported differences with Ayatollah Khomeini. "It's only tactics," he insists. "When a man is in exile like Khomeini was, he can afford to speak out more openly than when he is living here under the shah's police."

All the same, Ayatollah Shariat-

madari's pronouncements since the shah's departure have often seemed more flexible than those of Ayatollah Khomeini.

For Ayatollah Shariatmadari, an Islamic republic would be like any other republic, except that it would have an Islamic orientation because the majority of the people are Moslems.

It would tolerate all other religions, including the Jewish, and remain friendly with countries like the Soviet Union, which are "100 percent opposite to us in ideology," if they are friendly in return. But it would have no time for "imperialist" Israel or "racist" South Africa and Rhodesia.

To illustrate how religious principles would change the spirit rather than the letter of modern law in an Islamic republic, Ayatollah Shariatmadari pointed out that present-day codes of warfare are in accordance with Koranic teaching, although seldom respected by belligerents. But an Islamic republic would adhere to them, he says, because they would be part of its fundamental beliefs.

Although labeled a moderate, Ayatollah Shariatmadari has already established his own minimalist state along strictly religious lines in Qom, where the central government's writ no longer runs.

Alcohol has always been banned in this sacred city, which houses the miniature tomb of Fatima, sister of the Imam Reza, said to bring fertility to those who pray there. Women in Qom invariably wear the long chador veil in public.

But the mayor, a supporter of the shah, has fled, while the police have withdrawn into their barracks, leaving young "Islamic marshals" to direct traffic and insure personal safety. Government taxes have been replaced by an Islamic tax of one-fifth of each family's annual savings, which supports the hospital and other public services. The only cinema was recently burned down, although it only showed religious films.

Hanoi Warns of Escalation

BANGKOK, Feb. 11 (UPI) — Vietnam has taken its quarrel with China to the United Nations, saying that the conflict could grow and threaten the peace of the world.

A letter from Foreign Minister Nguyen Duy Trinh to UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim accuses China of a major buildup of troops, planes and tanks along the Vietnamese border.

These adventurous actions are filled with possibly dangerous consequences to peace in Southeast Asia and the rest of the world," the letter said. The text, dated yesterday, was made public today by Hanoi radio monitored here.

The radio broadcast details of alleged continuing border crossings by Chinese troops into Vietnam. It said that "hundreds" of Chinese troops made "cross-border" incursions Friday and yesterday, seizing slices of Vietnamese territory along the rugged frontier, and digging trenches and gun emplacements.

China replied indirectly with a broadcast from Peking today advising Hanoi against ignoring Chinese warnings. Deputy Premier Li Hsien-nien reportedly made the latest warning at a meeting with a military delegation in Peking today.

China made an official protest to Vietnam yesterday over what Peking said were cross-border intrusions by the Vietnamese.

"The UN Security Council has the responsibility to keep international peace, and should look into the situation of the adventurous acts of the Chinese rulers," Hanoi radio quoted the letter to Mr. Waldheim as saying.

Soviet Warning to China

MOSCOW, Feb. 11 (AP) — The Kremlin yesterday sounded its loudest, most authoritative warning to date against Chinese military moves along China's border with Vietnam.

The Soviet Communist Party newspaper Pravda charged that Peking was trying to exert "unconcealed military pressure" on Vietnam by massing troops near the frontier and systematically provoking armed border incidents.

Pravda carried a 1,500-word commentary signed "I. Alexandrov," indicating that it reflected top-level Kremlin views. Western diplomatic sources noted that although the commentary contained no direct threat of Soviet retaliatory moves against China, it was a toughly phrased, clear expression of Soviet concern.

U.S. Clears Sale of Jets

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sions concerning weapons sales for Yemen and the Sudan aboard Mr. Brown's plane on the morning flight from the Saudi capital of Riyadh to the Gulf coast city of Bahrain.

The official said the package would total about \$300 million, with the Saudis providing all of the money.

The deal would be subject to congressional approval. The official cautioned that no final decisions had been made.

In addition, the official said, Mr. Brown and Prince Sultan discussed a possible sale of 12 F-5s to the Sudan. The official said this plan is still in its preliminary stages.

Wary of Pressure Saudi officials said they were generally very pleased with Mr. Brown's public expression of support even though it contained no specific measures. But these same officials said they feared that pressure from pro-Israel groups might yet upset the relationship.

WEATHER

ALGAEVE	C	F	Cloudy	MADRID	C	F	Overcast
AMSTERDAM	14	57	Overcast	MIAMI	20	68	Sunny
ANKARA	14	57	Cloudy	MILAN	20	68	Sunny
ATHENS	14	57	Cloudy	MONTREAL	-10	13	Snowy
BELGRADE	2	36	Mist	MOSCOW	-4	25	Fair
BERLIN	-1	30	Mist	MUNICH	-14	7	Sunny
BUDAPEST	1	34	Overcast	NICE	11	52	Rain
CASABLANCA	-4	25	Overcast	OSLO	-4	25	Fair
COPENHAGEN	16	61	Overcast	PARIS	5	41	Rain
COSTA DEL SOL	5	41	Overcast	PRAGUE	-5	23	Mist
DUBLIN	10	50	Overcast	ROME	17	63	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	3	37	Snow	SOFIA	12	54	Cloudy
FLORENCE	16	61	Overcast	STOCKHOLM	-4	25	Fair
FRANKFURT	3	37	Snow	TEHRAN	-	N.A.	N.A.
GENEVA	7	45	Rain	TEL AVIV	-	N.A.	N.A.
HLSINKI	-7	20	Fair	TOKYO	20	68	Overcast
ISTANBUL	2	36	Fair	VIENNA	-2	28	Snow
LAS PALMAS	21	70	Fair	WASAW	-8	18	Mist
LISBON	18	64	Overcast	WASHINGTON	-3	17	Sunny
LONDON	3	37	Rain	ZURICH	1	34	Mist
LOS ANGELES	9	48	Fog				



Joe Alex Morris Jr.

L.A. Times Correspondent

Veteran Newsmen Morris Killed in Tehran Fighting

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 11 — Joe Alex Morris Jr., 51, a Los Angeles Times correspondent in Iran, was killed by a gunshot yesterday as he was covering fighting outside an Iranian air base on the outskirts of Tehran.

Mr. Morris was standing by a window in an apartment near the base when he was shot in the heart. It was not known whether the shot was deliberately fired or was a stray bullet from the gun battles in the street.

Mr. Morris, a foreign correspondent for more than 20 years, primarily in the Middle East, was covering the struggle between the forces loyal to the Iranian government and those loyal to Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini.

Mr. Morris was with three other U.S. reporters in the apartment room when he was shot. Those with him said he suddenly slumped to the floor as he was standing by the window.

He was taken to the nearby base's hospital, where he was pronounced dead.

The fighting Mr. Morris was covering when he was shot was between crack Iranian soldiers and cadets and junior officers who had demonstrated in support of Ayatollah Khomeini.

Mr. Morris, an award-winning

journalist who was considered an

expert on Middle Eastern affairs.

Evening News Of London Said To Face Closure

LONDON, Feb. 11 (AP) — The Evening News, Britain's best-selling evening newspaper with a circulation of 537,000, said today it will shut down because of mounting losses if it cannot rid itself of one-quarter of its employees.

The proprietors warned that losses will reach £7.5 million (\$15 million) in the next year and called for a cutback of 39 journalists. The ultimatum follows the refusal of some unions to discuss economy cuts unless the threat of compulsory job losses is withdrawn.

The Evening News was established in 1881 and is part of the Associated Newspapers group, which owns the morning Daily Mail and a chain of provincial newspapers.

Los Angeles Times

Eyes Turn to U.S. Radar Posts in Turkey

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they felt it depended for verification on overseas bases that are politically vulnerable.

Several specialists pointed out that the radar here at Pirinlik was shut down for 3½ years on orders from the Turkish government and reopened only last October, after Congress lifted a 1975 arms embargo stemming from Turkey's 1974 invasion of Cyprus.

"It would be a mistake to think we had to rely on the stations in Iran for our security and intelligence gathering all that time," a source said, suggesting that the United States could live without the ground sites if necessary, and that satellites could do the job.

To the extent that the United States wanted fully to recover specific data lost by closure of all ground outposts, officials acknowledged that it would take extensive and expensive modification of existing satellites.

Other sources suggested that some of the data could be gathered by the new early-warning airplanes — radar and computer-packed versions of the 707 jetliner — that are being deployed now by the U.S. Air Force and are meant primarily to patrol near the borders of Eastern Europe and provide warning of an air attack.

Both U.S. and Turkish officials deny speculation that the U.S. equipment in Iran will be moved to Turkey. Premier Bulent Ecevit told an interviewer this week that such a move would be "out of the question."

Specialists say that there would be no point in such a move. The U.S. listening posts are in central and northeastern Iran, roughly 1,000 miles from here. The Iran and Turkey stations focus their electronic eyes on the Soviet Union from widely different angles. The loss of data from Iran could not be made good simply by moving the equipment to Turkey.

Through Mountain Gap

Here at Pirinlik, two giant U.S. Air Force radar antennas jut starkly out of a hillside in a remote corner of southeastern Turkey, about 15 miles from the town of Diyarbakir.

The slatted, metallic faces of the radar are set permanently toward the northeast, where the Soviet border lies 180 miles away. Their electronic beams look through a natural "duct" in the mountains that frame the plateau and pick up Soviet missiles or satellites as they rise above the horizon on test flights.

Nearly, a different kind of radar swings its white, round face in a noiseless arc in the same direction, ready to track the missiles along their course.

The radar is operated mostly by civilian technicians from General Electric Co. Very few of the 145 Air Force personnel here, mostly enlist-

Lawyer Expects Hanging This Week

World Leaders Add Pleas In Effort to Spare Bhutto

NEW YORK, Feb. 11 (NYT) — The pleas from world leaders to President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq of Pakistan to spare the life of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto have increased. The former prime minister, 51, last week was sentenced to death for complicity in a 1974 political murder.

President Leonid Brezhnev of the Soviet Union, Pope John Paul II and President Sanjiva Reddy of India added their voices to those of other world leaders, including President Carter and President Valery Giscard d'Estaing of France, who have appealed in letters to Gen. Zia during the last week, to ask that the former prime minister's life be spared.

Gen. Zia overthrew Mr. Bhutto's government in July, 1977. [Prime Minister James Callaghan of Britain appealed on Tuesday for clemency for Mr. Bhutto.] Meanwhile, lawyers for Mr. Bhutto were preparing to file a final petition to the Supreme Court of Pakistan this week to try to save his life.

But the attorneys said that they held little hope that the petition would succeed. The chief attorney for Mr. Bhutto, Yahya Bakhtiar, said that he was "very pessimistic" about the chances that the petition would be successful.

Mr. Brezhnev made his unusual appeal Friday in a message to Gen. Zia. In it he said: "Guided by purely humane motives, I hope you would find it possible to preserve the life of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto." But Mr. Brezhnev noted in his message that "the essence of the indictment was a purely internal matter for Pakistan." The message was released by Tass.

In Rome, Vatican sources said Friday that the pope had sent a message to the Pakistani government early last week pleading for the life of Mr. Bhutto, but had received no reply. The pope's plea also was based on humanitarian grounds.

Despite the reluctance of the Indian government to become involved in the issue, Mr. Reddy announced his appeal for Mr. Bhutto's life during a speech in the Nagaland capital of Kohima in the far northeast of India. Mr. Reddy emphasized that his appeal was not intended to commit the Indian government to any particular action.

So far, the only sign of a response by Gen. Zia to the appeals was his statement to a British television interviewer last week that no person in Pakistan, "no matter how high he happens to be," was above the law.

Mr. Bakhtiar, who was attorney general in Mr. Bhutto's 1974 government, said that the deposed prime minister and the four men convicted with him might be hanged as early as Wednesday or Thursday.

The petition for review, Mr. Bakhtiar said, will allege that errors of fact or law were made in the Supreme Court's verdict. The court could delay the execution for 30 days and hear the arguments summarized in the petition, or the justices could reject the petition.

Said Romanced by East German

Secretary in NATO Office Held by Bonn in Spy Case

HAMBURG, West Germany, Feb. 11 (AP) — A West German secretary with access to top NATO secrets in Brussels has been arrested in West Germany on suspicion of spying for East Germany, news reports said today.

The chief federal prosecutor's office in Karlsruhe confirmed the reports and said that it would release details soon.

Tomorrow's editions of the weekly news magazine Der Spiegel and the mass-circulation daily Bild Zeitung said that Ingrid Garbe, 38, a secretary at the West German Embassy in NATO, was arrested after she voluntarily returned to West Germany a week earlier after being confronted with the allegations.

She was secretary to the chief of the embassy's political division and had access to NATO secrets of the top classification, "Cosmic," and to secret documents concerning strategic arms and troop-reduction talks, the reports said.

Bild said that the arrest had nothing to do with the mid-January defection to the West of Werner Schiller, a lieutenant in the East German Ministry for State Security who turned over documents implicating an undisclosed number of Communist agents.

Eleven alleged spies have been arrested in connection with the Schiller defection, 2 have been released but remain under investigation, and at least 16 reportedly fled before they could be caught.

Bild and Der Spiegel said that Miss Garbe was recruited by an East German "Romero" agent, one of the Communist spy network's much-employed methods to gain access to documents through the romancing of single secretaries in Bonn.

The reports said that while Miss Garbe was a secretary in the Foreign Office in 1975, she met an agent with the cover name Christoph Willer.

Mr. Willer pretended to have a flower shop in Dortmund, but was a top officer of the East German intelligence service, the reports said. Mr. Willer returned to East Germany last September after he noticed he was being followed, the reports said, and last met Miss Garbe in Helsinki on New Year's Eve.

Between 3,500 and 4,000 East Bloc spies are estimated to be in West Germany, about 80 percent of them employed by East Berlin, the West German Interior Ministry said last Wednesday.

Bakhtiar Government Collapses in Iran

(Continued from Page 1)

of his Cabinet. According to a program outlined this week for transferring power to an Islamic republic, he intends to organize a referendum on Iran's future form of government, followed by the convening of a constituent assembly to draft a new constitution and elections for a new parliament.

But Mr. Bazargan and Ayatollah Khomeini face the immediate task of cooling a dangerous situation in which thousands of people have taken up armed insurrection with mind-boggling speed. Many of them are youthful leftists or Islamic revolutionaries who seem in no mood to give up their weapons.

Move to Disarm

One of the first priorities of the Bazargan administration, diplomats said, will be to disarm civilian fighters. Diplomats said they could envision a situation in which those who refused to give up their guns would be branded Communists and the army called in to disarm them.

"I am quite sure Communist elements want to continue the disorders," said Lt. Gen. Mohammed Massumi, a senior War Ministry official. He said the military was trying to persuade Ayatollah Khomeini to draw a distinction between his supporters and leftists who he said should be immediately identified and disarmed.

Gen. Massumi was one of more than 20 senior officers who signed a declaration pledging to withdraw all units to barracks to avoid "disbanding the unity of the nation." The statement today said the armed forces from now on would play "an impartial role" in Iranian politics.

Gen. Massumi said almost all the top commanders signed the declaration, including the head of the army, navy, air force and army aviation. But it was not clear whether it was also signed by the new chief of the Imperial Guard, the shah's elite fighting force, which has been involved in most of the fighting with civilians and army in the last two days.

In any case, the decision to abandon the shah's monarchy appeared to head off the possibility of full-scale civil war for the time being, although observers said fighting could continue with hard-line

Imperial Guardsmen who were still holding the shah's Niyavaran Palace.

An eventual conflict between rival groups of the opposition also could not be ruled out, diplomats said.

At the scene of the initial combat, the Doshan Tappeh air base, at least six Imperial Guard tanks and as many as 50 army trucks were seen burning out or abandoned today after a fierce battle last night in which rebel army held the base.

The official Pars news agency reported that more than 200 people had been killed and nearly 800 wounded in the battle for the base of 9 a.m. today. The number of casualties in fighting for other installations later today was not known.

Major battles flared at the Eshratbad army and police base in east Tehran, where the U.S. military mission maintained a salvage department and motor pool. Civilian fighters, including leftists and Islamic guerrillas, eventually took the base and captured large stocks of arms after setting part of the compound on fire.

Weapons were also taken from a military installation in the Abbasabad district of Tehran, where civilians were seen walking out with automatic rifles and heavy machine guns.

Imperial Guards and army aviation personnel were reported to be defending a base in south Tehran into the night as rebels fired into it from surrounding rooftops.

A two-hour battle raged at the Majlis (lower house of parliament) building, not far from Khomeini headquarters, until "revolutionary forces" captured it. The victors

danced on the floor of the Majlis under its ornate chandeliers and held up bottles of wine they had discovered in a storeroom.

As the revolutionaries gathered at Khomeini headquarters for their assault on the Janshidiyeh base, organizers with bullhorns supervised the loading of ammunition boxes into a convoy of captured military trucks and civilian cars.

Some of the vehicles hauled mortars behind them, and a number of anti-tank guns were seen.

An estimated 5,000 to 10,000 armed men wearing street clothes and various kinds of military garb piled into the trucks and cars for the trip to the base.

Dozens of prisoners from the army and Imperial Guard, including officers, were herded into Khomeini headquarters.

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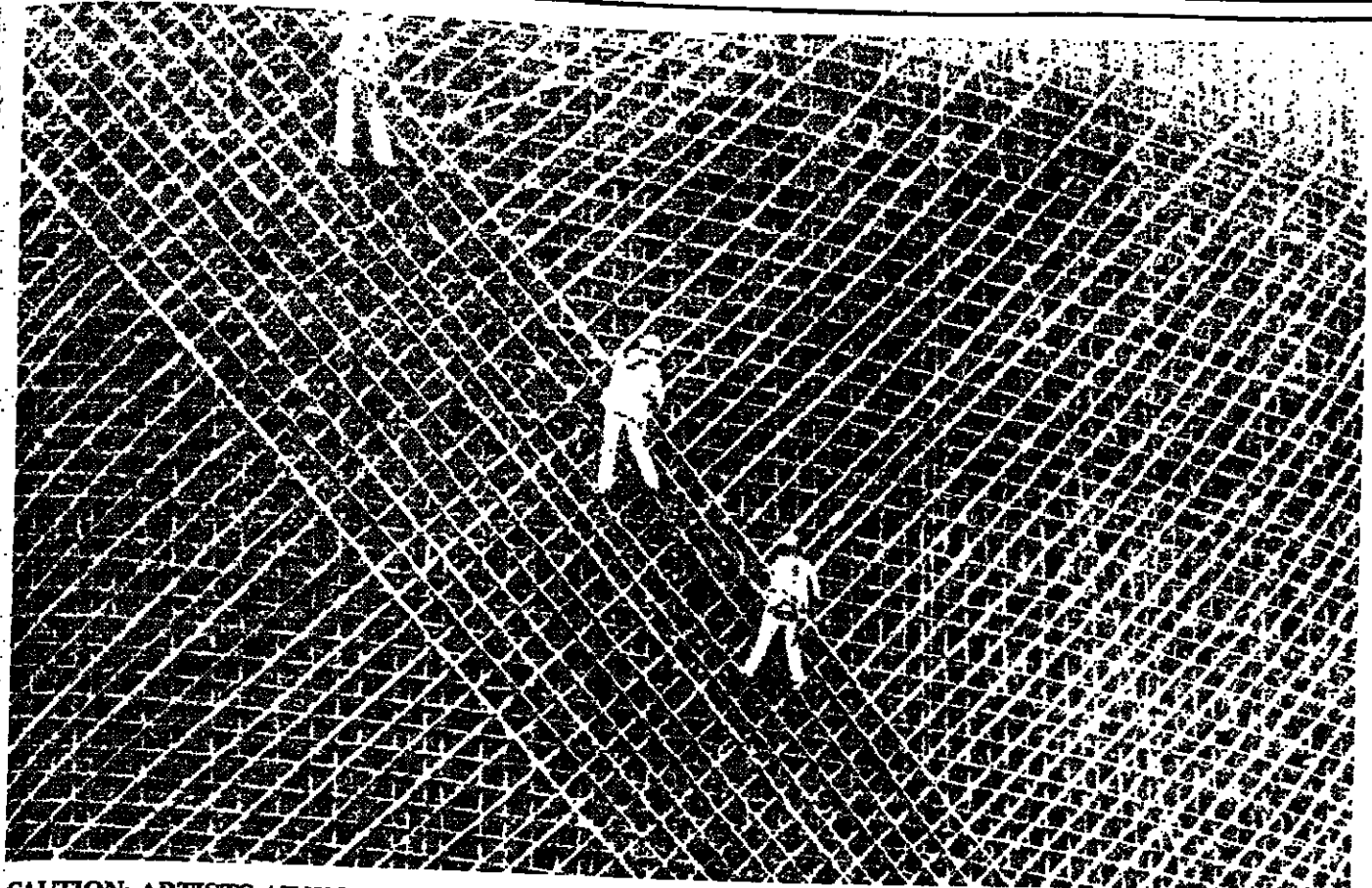
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CAUTION: ARTISTS AT WORK — These steelworkers at Comanche Park nuclear power station in Texas are grappling with heavy reinforcement rods, but from afar they seem to be assembling a huge piece of delicately abstract sculpture.

As Congress Seeks Resolution Guaranteeing Island's Security

Carter Cites Option of Armed Defense of Taiwan

By Don Oberdorfer

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 (WP) — President Carter, in remarks released by the White House yesterday, said that the United States reserves the option of using the 7th fleet or even of going to war to protect Taiwan against a future challenge from China.

Mr. Carter's statement in a Friday news conference with out-of-town editors was by far the strongest he has made along these lines since the normalization of diplomatic relations with Peking. The comment, volunteered in response to a more general question about China, appeared to be directed at the congressional drive to pass a resolution of U.S. support for Taiwan's future security. Mr. Carter has opposed as unnecessary the enactment of legislation on the defense of Taiwan. But in recent days the administration has indicated that it will not object to congressional resolutions that do not contradict the recent understandings between Washington and Peking.

'If Unnecessarily Endangered'

When Mr. Carter was asked Dec. 19 about possible use of U.S. force to defend Taiwan, he said "we would certainly be deeply concerned" if China should attack Taiwan. He added that further comment would be "absolutely unnecessary speculation" because no such attack is likely.

In his latest remarks, Mr. Carter said that U.S. policy "does nothing to prohibit a future president or a future Congress, if we feel that

Taiwan is unnecessarily endangered, from interposing the American Pacific Fleet between the island and the mainland.

"And," he continued, "there is certainly nothing to prevent a future president or Congress from even going to war, if they choose, to protect the people or to protect any other people . . . that we look on with favor."

Administration officials said that regular U.S. naval patrolling of the straits between the mainland and Taiwan had been stopped several years ago, but that movement of ships in transit through the straits as a matter of convenience has continued on an irregular basis.

Mr. Carter dismissed suggestions that the United States might be placing too much faith in 74-year-old Deputy Premier Teng Hsiao-ping. Mr. Carter said that although leadership in Peking inevitably will change, he depicted the Chinese policy leading toward normalization of relations with Washington as "a unanimous decision" strongly supported by Premier Hua Guofeng.

'In Abeyance'

In response to another question, Mr. Carter said publicly for the first time that he is "holding in abeyance" further withdrawals of U.S. ground troops from South Korea, pending a new assessment of the situation there.

He said that he has made a "basic decision" to take U.S. troops out of Korea over a period of years, but added that the withdrawal rate is being assessed. Among the factors being taken into account, Mr. Carter said, are new U.S. intelligence estimates that North Korean ground forces are much larger than previously believed.

In Annual Defense Report

J.S. Shifts A-Strategy to Military Targets

By Richard Burt

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 (NYT) — The Carter administration has revised U.S. strategy for deterring nuclear war by adopting a concept at would require strategic forces be capable of large-scale precision attacks against Soviet military targets as well as all-out retaliatory strikes against cities.

The new strategy, which has emerged after months of debate in the Pentagon, represents a significant departure from the long-held concept that the United States needs to threaten all-out retaliation against Soviet cities to deter Moscow from launching a nuclear attack. The new policy calls for improving the U.S. ability to carry out highly accurate strikes against Soviet land-based missiles, a potential that has not been stressed until now.

"Countervailing strategy" has not received wide attention outside the government. But administration officials predicted that his argument would arouse considerable debate when action is taken to put the change into effect.

Controversial Steps

Officials said the administration had yet to determine what specific action would be required to carry out the new strategy. They suggested, however, that the concept could lead to a number of controversial steps, some of which Mr. Brown alluded to in his report. These include the retargeting of several warheads to strike Soviet missiles, the acquisition of a highly accurate intercontinental missile, increases in spending for command-and-control equipment and an expansion of civil defense.

The political impact of these steps may be mixed. On the one hand, efforts to strengthen nuclear power may facilitate Senate approval for the projected Soviet-U.S. treaty limiting offensive nuclear arms. On the other hand, critics appear likely to view the new policy as dangerous on the ground that it could increase pressures on both sides to resort to a first strike in a major crisis. Proponents of the policy shift argue that its purpose is to maintain the U.S. deterrent as Soviet capabilities for limited warfare increase, rather than to develop first-strike ability.

akharov Says

Iranian Given

Years at Labor

MOSCOW, Feb. 11 (AP) — An Sakharov, the dissident Soviet physicist, said yesterday that a Iranian teacher who had close contacts with dissidents has been sentenced to three years in a labor camp after he was convicted of leaking a police search of his apartment.

The trial of Vasily Ovsienko was held on Wednesday and Thursday in the Ukrainian town of Radchik. Mr. Sakharov said, and the other was ordered placed on a strict regime" during his camp term.

Mr. Sakharov said that unnamed militia searched Mr. Ovsienko's apartment while he was being visited by relatives of Iranian dissidents who have been imprisoned. The date of the alleged offense was not given.

2 Held in U.S.

After Theft of

Uranium Ore

ALBUQUERQUE, N.M., Feb. 11 (AP) — Two men were in custody Friday in connection with the seizure of 5,000 pounds of uranium ore believed to have been mined in New Mexico, the FBI said.

Forrest Putman, FBI agent in charge of the Albuquerque office, said the men had been arrested at Vado, N.M., where the uranium was seized. They were being held in El Paso, Texas. "We don't know when or where it was stolen, and we don't know who they were going to sell it to," Mr. Putman said.

The suspects were identified as Teofilo Saverio and Pete Lucero, both of Albuquerque. They were both held on \$50,000 bond on charges of interstate transportation of stolen property. Mr. Putman said. Authorities confiscated the ore Wednesday.

Brazil Bans Gas Sale

Weekdays to Save Fuel

BRASILIA, Feb. 11 (AP) — Brazil's gasoline stations will be closed from 7 p.m. Saturday to 6 a.m. Monday every week beginning next weekend in an effort to reduce consumption by 10 percent, the government has announced.

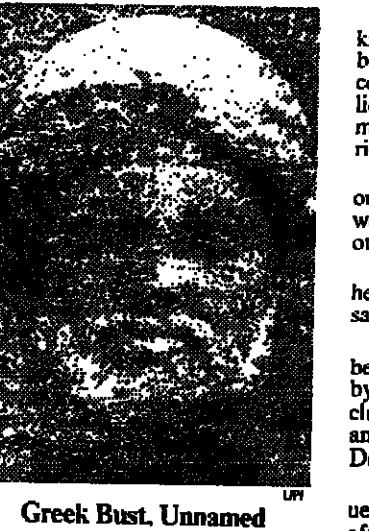
The measure follows an increase in gasoline prices by an average of 5 percent, effective yesterday. A Sunday closure is designed to prevent long weekend trips. Brazil imports 80 percent of its oil needs at an annual cost of more than \$4 billion.

Greek Bust Stolen From Metropolitan

NEW YORK, Feb. 11 (NYT) — In what officials of the Metropolitan Museum of Art described as the first major theft in the institution's 110-year history, an ancient Greek marble head valued at \$150,000 has been stolen, the museum said.

"There isn't any doubt that it was stolen," said Richard Dougherty, the museum's vice president for public relations. "Everything has been searched. There is no possibility that the statue was mislaid. It was taken. It was wrenched from its wooden pedestal."

The Metropolitan, which has been credited with having one of the most sophisticated museum security systems, spends more than \$3 million a year on security, a sum to which New York City contributes.



Greek Bust, Unnamed . . . Stolen from Met.

The 2,500-year-old marble head was acquired by the museum from a private collection 20 years ago for \$15,000. Private art dealers suggested that the Met's estimate for its value of \$150,000 was conservative and that the market price for the statue could be twice as much.

Parthenonian Style

The statue, entitled, in a Parthenonian style, depicts a bearded man with wavy hair. The nose is slightly damaged. The head, almost life size, is 9 1/4 inches high and 3 inches deep, and the width of the face is 7 1/2 inches. The statue weighs 20 pounds, Mr. Dougherty said.

According to Mr. Dougherty's account, the theft occurred between 3:15 and 3:25 p.m. Friday during an interlude when a guard was being relieved by his replacement. The marble head, fastened to a 5-foot wooden pedestal on the west side of the Cyprian gallery corridor, had been seen in its usual place by a guard just before he was scheduled to be relieved by a colleague.

No guard patrolled the area during the 10 minutes in which the statue was believed to have been taken from the pedestal, Mr. Dougherty said.

Possible Boundary Marker

Immediately thereafter, the museum, which has more than 300 galleries encompassing 900,000 square feet, was put on special alert. All outgoing visitors were searched and their briefcases and packages — which are required to be checked — were examined as they left the premises. Every room and storage area in the Met was searched, too, Mr. Dougherty said, including the museum's restaurant, which is near the Cyprian gallery where the statue disappeared.

The date of the marble head, known as a herm, is believed to be the third quarter of the fifth century B.C. The herm was believed to be part of a smooth marble shaft marking boundaries.

Mr. Dougherty said that three or four other such marble heads were positioned inside the Cyprian galleries.

"We have no idea why this head specifically was taken," he said.

Museum officials said they had been joined in their investigation by outside security experts, including officials from the FBI and the New York City Police Department.

The disappearance of the statue comes at a time when federal officials say there is a dramatic increase in the thefts of valuable art works from museums, galleries and private collections in the United States.

Law enforcement authorities interviewed recently suggested that nearly \$50 million worth of art is stolen each year from public and private displays in the United States.

Even this figure has been termed conservative by private art experts, who say that many museums are generally reluctant to disclose thefts, fearing adverse publicity that could affect their fund-raising and acquisition efforts.

The Metropolitan's yearly security budget of more than \$3 million and its overall budget of \$40 million are the largest of any art institution in the world. Metropolitan officials refuse to disclose details of the security system, but they characterize it as the most sophisticated of any museum in the world.

Art, Properties Reported Valued at \$66.5 Million

Rockefeller Left Bulk of Estate to Widow, 2 Sons

By Peter Kihss

NEW YORK, Feb. 11 (NYT) — Nelson Rockefeller left the bulk of an estate estimated by his office at \$66.5 million to his widow and their two young sons, with the Museum of Modern Art, the Metropolitan Museum of Art and the National Trust for Historic Preservation named in his will as other "primary beneficiaries."

The 64-page will, signed Dec. 6, was filed Friday in Westchester County Surrogate Court, in White Plains, N.Y. It left half of Mr. Rockefeller's estate outright to his widow, Margaretta.

The estate contains art valued at \$30 million, including 23 paintings and 4 sculptures valued at \$8.5 million, which were left to the Museum of Modern Art, and 1,610 items of primitive art valued in excess of \$5 million left to the Metropolitan Museum.

Net Worth Estimated

The bequest to the National Trust for Historic Preservation, a nonprofit private organization chartered by Congress in 1949, includes Rockefeller's one-quarter interest in a 250-acre "park" section of his family's Pocantico Hills estate containing the four-story Kykuit mansion and other buildings. Mr. Rockefeller, who died Jan. 26 at the age of 70, said in the will that he and his brothers had hoped that this could be preserved as a public park and a historic site.

During congressional hearings on Mr. Rockefeller's nomination for vice president in 1974, he estimated his net worth, including art and real estate, at \$62.5 million. Congressional experts suggested a higher figure, \$73.7 million, and added up trusts for himself, his wife and their children to arrive at a total wealth of \$229.7 million.

Federal and New York State tax officials will be going over appraisals and provisions for months to determine the size of the taxable estate.

Of the gross estate, half can be considered a marital deduction for the widow. The maximum federal tax on the estate is 55 percent after this deduction is \$2.5 million plus 70 percent of the excess over \$5 million.

Three Executors

The maximum New York State tax on the taxable part of estates exceeding \$10.1 million after the marital deduction is \$1,457,000 plus 21 percent of the excess over \$10.1 million. A credit for at least part of the state tax can be subtracted from the federal tax.

As executors of his will, Mr. Rockefeller named Laurence Rockefeller, one of his two surviving brothers, Richardson Dilworth, senior financial adviser to the Rockefeller family, and Donald O'Brien Jr., chief counsel to the family.

The will also forgives three loans — \$45,000 lent to Megan Marshack, the aide who was with him when he died, who had used the money to buy a cooperative apartment; \$30,000 lent to Hugh Morrow, his longtime press spokesman, who had had family emergencies; and the balance of \$30,000 still owed by Susan Cable Herter, his Washington staff chief during his vice presidency, who had helped her brother in a business venture.

In the will, Mr. Rockefeller said that he was making "relatively small provision" for the four older children of his first marriage — Rodman Rockefeller, Ann Rockefeller Roberts, Steven Rockefeller and Mary Morgan — because they had "already been amply provided for by my father, John D. Rockefeller Jr., and by gifts made by me during my lifetime."

His sons by his second marriage, Nelson Junior, 14, and Mark, 12, "were born after my father's death



Pochitta Pierce



Megan Marshack



Hugh Morrow

and do not benefit from his gifts to the same extent as do my older children," he wrote. "Although I have tried to make up for this during my lifetime, a discrepancy in the economic well-being of my two youngest children and my older children still exists," he added.

Family Given \$15.5 Million

During the 1974 hearings, Mr. Rockefeller said that up to then he had given members of his family \$15.5 million. In addition, he said, upon his death his children would become life beneficiaries of a trust his father had created for him and get the remaining principal of a trust of which he had created for his mother, of which he had been a one-third beneficiary.

In his will, in addition to properties and trusts provided for Nelson Jr. and Mark, Mr. Rockefeller left them and his four older children personal property to be selected for a value of up to \$25,000 for each of them. He also provided the same \$25,000 maximum for Malinda Murphy, 18, the youngest daughter of his wife by her first marriage.

Among the properties he left to Mrs. Rockefeller were two cooper-

ative apartments on Fifth Avenue; a Japanese-style house and a restored Dutch farmhouse on the Pocantico Hills family estate; a lodge and 147-acre tract adjoining the Pocantico estate; two rental residences and an undeveloped lot in Pocantico Hills; an oceanfront home at Seal Harbor, Maine, which had already been put up for sale; and 700 acres of ranch land in Willacy and Kennedy Counties in Texas.

The Rockefeller office said that a variety of wild, exotic animals was kept on the 700-acre Texas property, part of 6,000 acres Mr. Rockefeller bought in 1975 as an outdoor recreational retreat. The rest of that property is owned by a trust of which the two youngest sons are beneficiaries. Mrs. Rockefeller is also to inherit a collection of 30 antique automobiles.

Rest to Widow

The residuary estate, after payment of taxes, court fees and similar expenses, is to be held for the benefit of Mrs. Rockefeller during her lifetime, and thereafter for their sons, Nelson Jr. and Mark. Mr. Rockefeller also bequeathed \$500,000 to a trust he created in

Saw Staff Member Giving Resuscitation

Woman Tells of Seeking Aid for Rockefeller

NEW YORK, Feb. 11 (NYT) — Pochitta Pierce said yesterday that, on the night Nelson Rockefeller died, she received a telephone call from Megan Marshack between 10:50 and 11 p.m., went to Mr. Rockefeller's town house at West 54th Street, saw Miss Mar-

shack administering mouth-to-mouth resuscitation and called the police emergency number.

Describing publicly for the first time her role in the events of Jan. 26, Miss Pierce, 36, a television personality and close friend of Miss Marshack, 25, a Rockefeller aide,

said that, after calling the police, she left Mr. Rockefeller's town house. She said that she met arriving police officers outside, directed them to the proper door and returned to her apartment, in a building a few numbers away on the same street.

Damage By Irate U.S. Farmers

At Capitol Is Put at \$2 Million

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 (WP) — Protesting farmers, whose tractors have chewed up acres of sod on the Capitol Mall grounds, have caused as much as \$2 million worth of damage to the area, according to the U.S. Park Police.

While biting cold encouraged 20 more farmers to take their tractors from Friday, more than 500 of those remaining packed into the Dirksen Office Building and received their warmest official reception of the week from 10 members of the Senate Agriculture Committee.

"We want to hear you and we want to help you," Sen. George McGovern, D-S.D., told the farmers to a thunderous applause. "It doesn't take 2,000 tractors in Washington to convince me that you have a real case to put before the American people."

The farmers, who came to Washington on Monday morning, have pulled out 100 of the 625 tractors that District of Columbia police originally boxed in on the Mall. An official count shows that 55 wooden benches and 57 trash barrels were smashed or burned, and numerous traffic signs, 25 trees, two information kiosks and a fire hydrant toppled.

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U.S. Urges FBI Investigate For Flood-Jury Tampering

By Charles Babcock and Fred Barbash

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 (WP) — The Justice Department has asked the FBI to start an investigation of possible jury tampering because of reports that the lone holdout in the mistrial of Rep. Daniel Flood, D-Pa., tried to influence other jurors with information from a "secret" outside source.

Philip Heymann, head of the department's criminal division, said Friday that the investigation was being ordered "in the best interest of the administration of justice."

The 11-count bribery and perjury trial against the ailing congressman, 75, ended in a hung jury Feb. 3 when a juror, William Cash, refused to agree with other jurors that Rep. Flood was guilty on any of the counts.

Jurors said later, in reports first published by The New York Times, that Mr. Cash had told the other jurors that prosecution witnesses had stolen \$176,000 from Rep. Flood.

No Evidence at Trial

No such evidence was introduced at the trial. But sources said later that Mr. Cash's claims were similar to accounts that a key witness, Steven Elko, had made to FBI agents a year ago during the Flood investigation.

Mr. Cash later told U.S. District Court Judge Oliver Gasch that he made up the story as a "joke." But the judge told the Washington Star that the incident is "past the point where it's a joke." The investigation of possible jury tampering would be desirable, the judge was quoted as saying.

Mr. Heymann's statement said

that a decision on seeking a retrial would be delayed, but Justice Department sources have said that such a request is almost certain because of reports by other jurors that Mr. Cash alone prevented guilty verdicts on some of the counts against Rep. Flood.

Duping Alleged

The congressman was charged with trading his influence as chairman of a powerful House Appropriations subcommittee for cash and bank stock. The money usually was funneled through Elko, the chief prosecution witness, but several other witnesses testified that they made direct personal payments to Rep. Flood.

Axel Kleiboecker, Rep. Flood's defense attorney, had argued that Elko had taken advantage of his employer and kept the money for himself.

According to several jurors, Mr. Cash, a career Navy man in his 60s, said that he would never vote to "send that old man [Rep. Flood] to jail."

Juror Elizabeth Vegas said in a telephone interview, "as well as others were pressing him to explain to us why he thought Mr. Flood should be acquitted. Finally, he just burst" and told the others he had "information we didn't have from a secret" source.

The information was that Elko, along with others, had somehow stolen \$176,000 from Rep. Flood in California. Mr. Cash also made reference to a \$47,000 check being involved in the allegation.

Mr. Cash told the Star Friday that "I don't know where I came up with the \$176,000 figure."

Kosygin to Visit India

MOSCOW, Feb. 11 (AP) — Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin will make an official visit to India next month, Tass reported yesterday.

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Taiwan, Tonkin and the Truth

If Congress is to be a serious partner in big-power diplomacy, it had better learn to talk straight as well as tough. The power to declare war carries the burden of defining the provocations to war with restraint and precision. Otherwise the bombast of today will be the Tonkin of tomorrow.

We offer this caution because the Senate is skidding perilously close to asserting a commitment to Taiwan that most of its members do not in fact intend. The effort is led by some of the very senators who most resent the way President Johnson exploited a Tonkin Gulf incident to claim their support for a 10-year war in Vietnam. And they are doing it to appease more hawkish colleagues whose concern for the power position of the United States should make them especially wary of uttering threats that the country may not honor.

If both Washington and Peking are going to respect an anomalous status for Taiwan, they cannot pretend that it is just another state. The emerging deal with Peking recognizes Taiwan to be a part of China. Accordingly, it requires termination of a defense treaty with a "Republic of China" that Washington no longer recognizes. But it provides also that in exchange for normal diplomatic relations, trade and other promising collaborations, the United States expects Peking to leave Taiwan's economic and social system undisturbed and to tolerate unofficial U.S. dealings there, including the sale of arms. As Teng Hsiao-ping made clear to Congress, the present Chinese government accepts that exchange although it will not rule out the use of force against Taiwan forever.

So Congress rightly asks what happens if these undertakings are ever violated. The blunt answer is that the United States would do exactly what it would have done under the terminated treaty: decide at that time whether an armed attack justifies intervention to meet what the treaty calls "the common danger." If the attack were to be provoked by Taiwan, or designed to prevent creation of a separate Taiwan state of which Washington, too, disapproved, there is a chance America would do nothing. Under

other circumstances, it might take measures short of force, disrupting diplomatic or economic dealings with the mainland regime.

A deal is a two-way arrangement. The side that would violate one part risks loss of the rest. If the present deal seems fair and likely to be self-enforcing — which we think it is — it is a good deal. If Congress thinks otherwise, it can prevent consummation of the arrangement in many ways.

What it should not do is undermine the deal by destroying its central element: American recognition, since 1972, that Taiwan belongs to China. To protect their political flanks against opponents of this recognition, Sens. Church, Javits and Baker now propose a resolution that would unilaterally proclaim the essential provisions of the terminated treaty; they would define any attack on Taiwan as a "common danger" and pledge readiness "to resist" whatever jeopardizes the "territorial and functional integrity" of the island.

Although no automatic pledge of war, this would be as much license as Johnson ever had for Vietnam. It would also be a frontal challenge to Peking's sovereignty over Taiwan. And it would be an open invitation to future Taiwan regimes to break away from anomalousism to independence under a presumed American shield.

When in doubt, speak the truth. Even 10 years from now, the earliest time when China might have the power to invade Taiwan, the United States intends to hold Peking to the spirit of the present Taiwan deal. It has a historic and moral obligation to those Taiwanese whom it encouraged to build a non-Communist form of life. If dealings between China and the United States are by then extensive and mutually profitable, they can be held hostage to Peking's continued respect for Taiwan's autonomy. But if that leverage fails to develop, it will be because of many intervening crises and conflicts during which there will be time enough to reconsider the Taiwan tangle. We think that is the true sense of Congress now. It should not be difficult to put into words.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

A Movable Crisis

The Carter administration is now attempting to warn the public of a possible oil crisis, but without actually starting a panic. That will probably prove impossible. If Americans begin to take the warning seriously — as they assuredly ought to — some will inevitably react in ways that make matters worse. There's already evidence of a little hoarding here and a little profiteering there.

The administration itself is, as usual, adding to the confusion by the variety of its own pronouncements. Secretary of the Treasury Blumenthal, who is worried about the day-to-day strength of the dollar, deprecates the admonitions being delivered by Secretary of Energy Schlesinger. But Schlesinger is right — right, unfortunately, in his assessment of future oil imports, and right in his decision to talk about it openly.

The administration's job would be easier, in a sense, if it could say with certainty that a great wracking shortage of oil were coming. It could then swing into the high-powered response to crisis that is so congenial to the American spirit. But certainty is a luxury granted to no one who deals with oil and energy policy. If the administration blows the bugle and braces the country for an emergency that never arrives, or arrives only in a mild form, the costs in disruption will be exceedingly high. But to err on the Blumenthal side, by dismissing the possibility of a severe shortage until it actually developed, would be even more costly. The administration seems to be adopting, hesitantly, a step-by-step tactic of gradually raising the level of the warnings, in proportion to its changing assessments of the danger. By every indication, the chance of serious trouble soon — by which we mean this spring — has risen substantially in the past couple of weeks.

The structure of the shortage begins, of course, with the Iranian revolution. In late autumn, the turmoil in the oil industry there dropped exports to zero, taking nearly 6 million barrels of oil a day off the market. That is about one-tenth of world production. But there was no immediate effect, because other Gulf governments — preponderantly Saudi Arabia — raised their production to cover most of the Iranian shortfall. The Saudi pro-

duction went up around 7.5 million barrels a day during the summer to some 10.5 million by the year's end. But late last month the Saudis announced that production in the first quarter of this year would be held down to 9.5 million barrels a day. Currently, there are indications that their actual production may be considerably lower, perhaps no more than 8.5 million barrels. When Saudi exports decline, there is no other source capable of filling the gap.

One victim will probably be the administration's earlier intention of decontrolling crude oil and gasoline prices. A government can only lift controls when prices are not rising, and oil prices around the world are now beginning to move upward again. Because gasoline prices here are held artificially low, gasoline consumption has been climbing steadily higher and, in fact, oil stocks in this country are currently below normal. That is where the mechanism of panic will begin to operate.

The prospect of sharply higher prices ahead will induce companies, brokers, traders and retailers to try to build up their reserves, so that they will go into the shortage and worldwide price increase with their tanks brimming. With the big international oil companies already beginning to cut back on deliveries to their customers in Europe, the grab for remaining supplies will get more anxious. That, in turn, will aggravate the small but perceptible shortage that has now begun to appear. Which, in turn, will incite still larger increases in world oil prices.

Nobody really knows what the Saudis intend to do in the months ahead. No one can say how long it will be before Iran begins shipping oil again, or how much it will choose to produce. But it is rapidly becoming an urgent international responsibility to restrain the speculation and squabbling as markets tighten.

The Saudis, you might say, got their customers in America, Europe and Japan smoothly through the winter. Nobody froze. But it begins to look as though the passage through the coming summer vacation season is not going to be quite so smooth.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago
February 12, 1904

Fifty Years Ago
February 12, 1929

CHEFOO — The initial attack at Port Arthur ended by 3 A.M. When the sun rose, very red, it disclosed on the horizon three two-funnel cruisers on whose masts were distinguished the flag of the Rising Sun. That morning a strange apathy seemed to possess the Russians. For a long time after anchor was weighed no vessel went to chase the Japanese or fire a single shot. The Japanese left and returned again at 11 A.M. with 16 ships including five battleships. One landed a 12-inch shell near the Russian torpedo boats and disabled battleships. The aim was splendid.

MADRID — For the first time Primo de Rivera declared officially yesterday his intention of drawing his dictatorship to a close as rapidly as possible. In an exclusive interview with this paper's correspondent, Europe's most amiable Dictator stated that he would restore the Constitutional Government of Spain and resign within two to two-and-a-half years, declaring that his only purpose is to institute a "strong Parliament representative of the true opinion of the Spanish people." The Premier also emphatically denied any animosity between himself and King Alfonso.



Several Soviet Voices Heard at Once

By David K. Shieler

MOSCOW — The illusion of unanimity in Soviet officialdom occasionally dissolves into a babble of voices. Not quite akin to the open debate of the West, the phenomenon nonetheless reflects at least a limited diversity of views in the vast conglomeration of interests known as the state bureaucracy.

An economist may write a scathing attack on the industrial-incentive system and get it published in the Communist Party newspaper, Pravda, which gives it the imprimatur of the highest authority in the land.

But nothing happens. No improvements are introduced, no changes made. Someone with influence obviously agrees with the economist — otherwise the article would not have appeared — and somebody powerful evidently disagrees with him as well. Thus, no change.

In recent weeks, some variations have been heard on a couple of important themes. One is the degree of experimentation to be allowed in Soviet theater.

Text Defended

Pravda printed the conservative view, as might be expected. In a long essay, a drama critic demolished directors and actors who tamper with the Russian classics. Alexander Vilkin was taken to task for his production of Chekhov's "The Seagull" at the Mayakovsky Theater, where the emphasis and meaning of the original text had been manipulated to create cheap puns, the critic said, provoking unseemly applause.

Applause in the midst of a monologue so serious? Pravda intoned, "can hardly be regarded as testimony to the actor's victory." Yuri Lyubimov, one of Moscow's most innovative directors, also came under fire, especially for his mixture of Gogol pieces denounced by Pravda as "disemboweled and mutilated." Taken from parts of "The Overcoat," "Dead Souls," "Diary of a Madman" and others, the production is a display of Lyubimov's defiance in translating commentary from another century into a critique of the present. It is a talent that some officials do not appreciate.

Chekhov and Gogol are acceptable to the party because they wrote about czarist society, just as Bulgakov's "The Master and Margarita," which Lyubimov has also staged and for which he has also been attacked by Pravda, has become acceptable because it was ostensibly a comment on the 1920s.

The process of getting a new production approved by the layers of government bureaucracy is laborious, and while the decisions may be political or venal, they are not accidental. And so it seems significant that Lyubimov retains his job as chief director of the popular Taganka Theater. Pravda notwithstanding.

"The Master and Margarita" still plays to packed houses 20 months after Pravda attacked it, and productions that infuriate the conservative element continue to reach the stage. Somebody up there must like them.

Different voices have also been heard simultaneously on the sensitive topic of Jewish culture.

The number of Jews permitted to emigrate to Israel has risen sharply, to more than 30,000 in 1978, and a modest revival of Yiddish theater has been allowed. One musical troupe gave nine performances in Moscow in December after a four-year absence, and a traveling Yiddish musical theater, based in the Far Eastern Jewish autonomous district of Birobidzhan, has been formed.

In addition, the official silence on the persecution of Soviet Jews by the Nazis during World War II was broken by the recent publication of the searing novel "Heavy Sand" in Otkryt, a minor literary monthly. The book by Anatoly Rybakov, who is Jewish, describes the suffering of Jews in the Ukraine.

Last month, however, almost as a reply, official publishing houses released two anti-Zionist books, which in turn generated anti-Zionist and anti-Semitic reviews in leading newspapers, including Pravda,

Izvestia, Sovetskaya Kultura and Sotsialisticheskaya Industriya. Tass distributed an article that said:

"American Zionists, closely connected with the U.S. military-industrial complex, are in the front ranks of those who advocate the spiraling of the arms race and the heightening of international tension."

"It is known that an overwhelming majority of the Pentagon's contractors are controlled by Zionist capital. Among the Pentagon's major providers are American oil companies, many of which are under Zionists' control."

Part of Pravda's article resembled the anti-Semitic crank letters occasionally received by American reporters here. It drew a parallel between Zionism and Nazism, and linked Zionists to practically every scourge on earth: "the big bourgeoisie opposing the Communist movement," "the initiators of all kinds of terrorist acts," "American gangsters," "the Italian Mafia," the "international criminal world" and even "the Nazis."

In an attempt to give the assault intellectual legitimacy, the Russians had one of the anti-Zionist volumes edited by Mark Mitin, a noted philosopher and a member of the prestigious Academy of Sciences.

He reviewed his own book in Izvestia — favorably — without mentioning that he was its editor. Mitin's objective was to blur the distinction between Zionism and Judaism by attributing many of Zionism's supposedly evil traits to its religious roots.

The overall effect of the burst of propaganda was to warn Soviet Jews that interest in their religion and their culture — especially any inclination to emigrate to Israel — was tantamount to embracing racist, anti-Communist, bourgeois, militaristic, Nazi, Maoist, Mafia and imperialist principles.

It is the sort of thing that scares some people into inaction, of course. But it persuades others that there is no room for them in this society, and so they try to leave, swelling the ranks of those seeking just what the propaganda tries to prevent.

Purpose Seen

To some observers, the multiple voices seem like nothing more than various sides of the same personality, cunning tactics of inconsistency contrived for a given end. Avant-garde theater, in this view, is just a safety valve to bleed off the restiveness of a creative elite without contaminating the general population. Allowing Yiddish theater and Jew-

ish books seems little more than a propaganda ploy to rebut charges of anti-Semitism, and the increase in exit visas an effort to mollify those in Washington who would deny Moscow trade benefits.

But this is a complex country, and some see the complexities surfacing in a period of uncertainty at the top. Leonid Brezhnev, the 72-year-old Soviet leader, is evidently ailing. He gives the impression of a man without stamina, no longer able to put in the long days that his office requires. Anticipating a transition, some Russians are maneuvering for position.

One piece of evidence that Brezhnev is leaning more heavily on his aides is seen in the rapid rise of Konstantin Chernenko, 67, who was named a party secretary in 1976, a candidate for the ruling Politburo in 1977 and a full member in November.

Western diplomats were intrigued that when Brezhnev visited Bulgaria in mid-January, taking Chernenko along, Tass changed its usual reporting procedure and seemed to give Chernenko equal billing. The agency dispensed with the usual account of Brezhnev "accompanied by" Chernenko, and referred to Brezhnev "and" Chernenko. Kremlinologists saw this as a sign of Chernenko's high status.

Mexico City: Distant Neighbors

By James Reston

MEXICO CITY — It is 30 years since Octavio Paz wrote "The Labyrinth of Solitude" — the classic study of life and thought in Mexico. Now we find him in his cluttered and noisy penthouse in the very center of Mexico City, reflecting on the visit of President Carter and still musing about the difference between our two countries.

He agrees that formal relations between the United States and Mexico are friendly, despite some differences over oil and illegal aliens, but our peoples, he insists, are neighbors and strangers.

"The great difference between us," he says, "is not economical, not political — not because you are very rich and we are very poor. The difference is historical."

"You in the United States were born with the beginning of the new world, with reformation, liberalism, criticism, and democracy, and capitalism. And we in Mexico start with the old empire, the Aztec empire. It was young but it was very old because it was the inheritance of the old theocracies of this part of the world — the oldest thing in history. And then arrived a power — the Spanish. So we are a mixture of the pre-Columbians and the Roman Catholic Church's counterreformation — and this is a very great difference."

Political Needs

Paz is interested in but not very excited about Mexico's new discoveries of oil. It may give Mexico time, he says, but oil in the hands of the state, he says, is dangerous. The greatest need in this country, he insists, is political reform. The greatest danger in North America is ignorance of each country's history — indifference in the United States about Mexico, and prejudice about "the American monster" in Mexico.

This is a theme one hears in Mexico City these days during every thoughtful discussion about the meeting of Carter with President Lopez Portillo. Not what the two presidents will do about the price

of gas, but what they will do, if anything, about improving the education of the rising generation in the history of the two countries (and Canada).

What is being taught in the Mexican schools about the United States? Officials at the U.S. Embassy know that what we call the Mexican war is defined in the school books of Mexico as "the unfair war" or the "American intervention" that took half of Mexico's territory and added it to the territory of the United States.

But beyond that, U.S. officials here are just beginning to study this question and it may be significant that even Carter's speech writers know so little about Mexico that they came here to talk to Paz before preparing the president's remarks to the Mexican parliament.

Influence of Left

Paz, a handsome and energetic man now in his 60s, is critical of the one-party political domination of Mexico. The dominant bureaucracy of the state here is more worrying than corruption, he says. Both the press and education, he thinks, are unduly influenced by the left.

There is little realization in Mexico, he agrees, that Latin America has been defended from the tumults of the world in this century by the energy and power of the United States and its allies in the Western world. This he hopes may be corrected in the last quarter of the century, and yet he sounds pessimistic about the moral foundations of the West and talks of this very much like the Russian philosopher, Solzhenitsyn. But in sort of an epilogue to his classic book, Paz makes the following statement:

"The sickness of the West is moral, rather than social and economic. It is true that their economic problems are serious, and that they have not been resolved; on the contrary, inflation and unemployment are on the rise. It is also true that poverty has not disappeared, despite affluence. Several groups — women, racial, religious and linguistic minorities — still are or feel excluded. But the real, most profound discord lies in the soul."

"The future has become the realm of horror, and the present has turned into a desert. The liberal societies spin tirelessly, not forward, but round and round. The hedonism of the West is the other face of desperation; its skepticism is not wisdom but renunciation; its nihilism ends in suicide and in inferior forms of credulity, such as political fanaticism and magical chimeras. The empty place left by Christianity in the modern soul is not filled by philosophy but by the cru-

dest superstitions. Our eroticism is a technique, not an art or a passion."

He is no less pessimistic about the relationships between the United States and Mexico. "In general," he says, "Americans have not looked for a Mexico in Mexico; they have looked for their obsessions, enthusiasms, phobias, hopes, interests — and these are what they have found. In short, the history of our relationship is the history of a mutual and stubborn deceit, usually involuntary, though not always so."

Deep Differences

In conclusion, Paz says that the United States and Mexico are "condemned" to live alongside each other, but are separated more by very profound social, economic and psychic differences than by physical and political frontiers.

To prove that these differences really have nothing to do with oil or economics or political power, Paz says that we have only to imagine Mexico suddenly turned into a prosperous, mighty country.

"Far from disappearing," he concludes, "the differences would become more acute and more clear-cut. The reason is obvious: these differences are not only quantitative, they pertain to the domain of civilizations. What separates us is the very thing that unites us. We are two distinct versions of Western civilization."

One descends from Paz's penthouse deeply depressed. But he argues against this: "The real point is to have a serious conversation about where our two countries are," he says on the way down, "and maybe Mr. Carter and President Portillo will begin this conversation in the next few days."

Men of God Evangelize In Rhodesia

By Richard West

JOHANNESBURG — If there is no peace in Rhodesia, this can not be blamed on any shortage of men of God involved in both politics and the guerrilla-war there.

The man most likely to be the first black president of Zimbabwe, as Rhodesia will be renamed, is Bishop Abel Muzorewa, whose startling array of suits to impress political rallies includes a natty papal uniform, specially made for him in Liberia.

The bishop and his main rival for power, the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole, regard each other with feelings of less than perfect Christian charity; indeed, their rival private armies fight each other almost as much as they fight the guerrillas.

A third political cleric, the Rev. Canaan Banana, who is now in jail for supporting one of the exiled guerrilla groups, surely deserves to be known abroad for his sayings.

Radical Chic

It was Banana who rewrote The Lord's Prayer into the language of black radical chic: "Teach us to demand our share of the gold. Forgive us our debtility."

Although Prime Minister Ian Smith is not, like his predecessor Garfield Todd, in holy orders, he goes to his Presbyterian church each Sunday, and frequently calls on the help of God at political rallies.

One of his sons supports the Moral Re-Armament movement, which came here via the United States.

(One pious American campaign here for a movement to combat Communism by building fortified church towers all around the Rhodesian countryside. And recently, 56 Californian transcendental meditationists came to Salisbury to bring about peace by meditating and levitating, or, if they failed to achieve the latter, by meditating and jumping up and down on their well-sprung hotel beds.)

A more serious religious influence comes from the various church missions in Rhodesia that provide not only propagation of the faith but badly needed schools and hospitals for the rural blacks.

Catholic Reputation

The largest church is the Roman Catholic, which claims about 600,000 faithful in Rhodesia. Catholics here have won a reputation, not really deserved, of sympathy with Marxism and with the black guerrillas. The Catholic Commission for Justice and Peace has long campaigned for liberal causes such as the integration of schools and the freeing of black political detainees. Some missionaries, particularly the Jesuits, have been accused of giving aid to the guerrillas, for which offense Bishop Donald Lamont of Umtali was sent to prison and later expelled.

Lamont returned to his native Ireland, from which he has kept up a loud campaign in favor of Robert Mugabe's Zimbabwe African National Liberation Army guerrillas, whom he appears to identify with his native Irish Republican Army. Indeed, Mugabe himself was brought up as a Catholic, although it is not known if he is still in communion.

Such things have produced a distrust of the Catholic Church among most white Rhodesians. A thriller about the war, "A Time of Madness," by Robert Early, portrays an Italian Catholic priest who takes his instructions from Moscow and turns his home into an arsenal of bombs and machine guns for the guerrillas.

The Anglican Church, which is very anti-government in South-West Africa (Namibia), is for some reason rather pro-Smith in Rhodesia. One vicar is a vociferous senator in Smith's Rhodesian Front. The Anglican Dean of Salisbury has had produced a best-selling record of the sermon "A Deafening Silence," which he preached at the funeral of those killed when guerrillas shot down an Air Rhodesia plane, afterwards butchering half the survivors. Many missionaries and their wives and children have been murdered, notably at Elim in July when 13 men, women and children were hacked to death.

These murders and the failure of the churches would have distressed the greatest of missionaries in Rhodesia, David Livingstone, who wrote shortly before his death, in 1873:

"All I can add in my solitude is may heaven's rich blessing come down on everyone, American, English or Turk, who will help to heal this open sore of the world."

Richard West, a correspondent for the Spectator, published in London, wrote this article for The New York Times.

Document Hints at 5% Raise Limit by '82

British Strikes Ease a Bit; Hospital Aides Drift Back

LONDON, Feb. 11 (UPI) — Britain's strikes eased marginally today with some hospital workers returning to work, and union officials vowed to intervene to prevent a 2-to-1 vote by workers at a British Leyland automotive plant stayed away from work despite a 2-to-1 vote by workers against a strike.

Details of a government-union accord were leaked today to press; they hinted at bringing increases down to 5 percent — government's original and ignored target for this year — 1982, of an annual "national economic" of "economic prospects" to guide wage bargaining. A union "guidelines" on picketing, closed shop and strikes.

Walkouts among hospital service workers were beginning to cause disruption. About 700 of British hospitals remained closed or all but emergency cases. A week ago more than 1,000 hospitals were affected.

"Fed Up" — Newspapers said that hospital workers, laundrymen, cooks and messengers drifted back to work, saying they were "fed up" with hospital leaders and ashamed of the hardships that their strikes

brought to children, the old and the sick.

Pressure built on the 19,000 strikers at the Longbridge factory, the biggest of state-owned British Leyland's plants, to return to work tomorrow. About 100,000 workers at the 33 other British Leyland factories had voted 2 to 1 against a strike, and union officials said they would "exercise their authority" to prevent more layoffs if strikers at Longbridge stayed off the job tomorrow.

Opposition leader Margaret Thatcher committed the Conservative Party to banning strikes by workers in essential public services. She said that she would run such services with public volunteers rather than "yield to bullying."

Mrs. Thatcher, in a speech yesterday, also pledged a far-reaching reform of labor union law. Prime Minister James Callaghan has been tackling that same issue in talks with the 21-million-member Trades Union Congress (TUC), the central labor organization.

Concordat Leaked — Today, however, the much-revised concordat drafted in these talks were leaked to several newspapers.

The conservative Sunday Express newspaper condemned it as a "total and abject surrender by the government. However, it said that the concordat contained: "No move to lessen the tyranny of the closed shop. No move to forbid lawbreaking by pickets. No move to compel unions to bring in democratic methods like secret ballots."

One of the document's reported provisions, the annual "national assessment" of economic prospects to guide bargaining was denied by Ken Gill, the Communist leader of an engineering union and a member of the TUC general council. Any such plan, he said, would "kill the unions."

With the economy damaged by the prolonged strikes, the government, meanwhile, was reported planning an emergency package of new taxes and spending cuts.

The Observer newspaper said that Treasury officials warned that interest rates would have to go higher than the 14 percent base rate introduced last week if emergency tax and spending measures were not taken at once.

It predicted increases in taxes on liquor and tobacco and on the value-added tax. No tax increases were predicted for gasoline, but gasoline prices were expected to go up to 83 pence to 85 pence (\$1.66 to \$1.70) a gallon by the end of the week.



TOP DOG — Kerry blue Callaghan of Leander embraces owner Wendy Streetfield just after the terrier won the champion's trophy at London's Crufts Dog Show over the weekend, in which more than 8,000 dogs had participated.

Including Some Allies

U.S. Says Many Countries Still Violate Human Rights

By John M. Goshko

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 (WP) — The State Department says that, despite heightened world awareness of human rights, repression and abuse of individual liberties still exist in many countries, including such longtime U.S. friends as South Korea, the Philippines, Israel and Mexico.

The department's annual report to Congress on human rights in 115 countries receiving U.S. aid attracted unusually heavy advance attention this year, in part because of a Washington Post article about Israel published on Wednesday.

The controversial Post report, which drew strong denials from Israel, quoted cables from a former State Department officer in Jerusalem saying that Israeli authorities may have systematically mistreated Palestinians in interrogation centers on the occupied West Bank of the Jordan River.

In addition, human rights problems have played a big role in a number of major foreign policy issues now confronting the United States. For example, former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger charged recently that the Carter administration's heavy emphasis on human rights may have helped set off the current political turmoil in Iran.

Allegations of widespread rights abuses in Nicaragua were an important factor in the resident Carter's decision last week to cut back U.S. aid and diplomatic ties with that country.

The annual survey, issued yesterday, is relatively mild on Israel compared to many other countries, including Syria. The survey describes Israel as "a full-fledged parliamentary democracy with extremely high standards of justice and human rights."

However, in its section on the occupied territories, the report says in part: "Allegations about the routine use of torture including psychological and physical pressure and instances of brutality by Israeli officials during interrogation of Arab security suspects have been widely publicized. . . . The accumulation of reports, some from credible sources, makes it appear that instances of mistreatment have occurred."

The report notes assurances by Israeli officials "that such practices are forbidden by Israeli law and that any violators are punished." State Department officials said that the term "instances of mistreatment" was not intended to suggest that Israel pursued a systematic, official or unofficially condoned policy of mistreatment.

The human rights survey, which has been required by Congress since 1976, is compiled from U.S. embassy reports and the assessments of private rights organizations such as Amnesty International. Since its purpose is to allow Congress to take rights factors into account when allocating foreign aid, several countries that have figured prominently in rights controversies — the Soviet Union, China, Chile, South Africa, Uganda — are not described because they receive no U.S. assistance.

For the first time, the 1978 report attempts to assess the overall global state of human rights. It concludes that the Carter administration, through its priority emphasis on the subject, can take some credit for increasing world awareness of rights questions and helping to bring about improvements in several Third World countries.

Among those countries cited as having made progress toward democracy after direct or indirect military control, or as having released significant numbers of political prisoners, are the Dominican Republic, Bolivia, Ecuador, Ghana, Nigeria, Peru, Thailand, Bangladesh, Indonesia, Nepal and Paraguay.

But the survey noted setbacks in several countries that had been cited in the 1977 report as having shown signs of progress. Of these, perhaps the most significant is Iran. The Iran report was completed before civil strife there forced Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi to leave the country.

During the months leading up to the upheavals in Iran, the report said, the shah's regime "contributed to an atmosphere of confrontation and conflict" by use of extreme violence, arbitrary arrests and restrictions on civil and political liberties. "In addition," the Iran report said, "credible charges continued that torture was still being used in interrogations in police stations, especially outside Tehran."

The survey is also critical of the Philippines and South Korea, two other countries whose importance to the United States has caused them to obtain large amounts of U.S. aid despite allegations of widespread rights violations.

Of the Philippines, the report said: "There have continued to be credible reports of torture in 1978 as well as of the involvement of military units in abductions and murders of dissidents." It noted "credible reports" of widespread vote fraud, improper governmental influence, and corruption.

The report on South Korea concluded: "The department continues to view the restrictions on the peaceful expression of dissent and other controls in Korea as excessive in relation to the threat under which the nation lives, and as contrary to international human rights standards."

Nicaragua, El Salvador — The Nicaragua report cites "credible reports of torture" by members of President Anastasio Somoza's National Guard, with "no known instance of the government's bringing charges against those accused of such treatment."

One of the harshest reports deals with another Central American country, El Salvador. It cites electoral fraud, growing terrorism and "several apparently credible reports" that government security forces systematically use torture, immune from public investigation.

A report on Mexico in the 1978 survey is potentially sensitive, in part because it comes just before a visit by Mr. Carter there this week. Past rights reports have skirted gingerly around charges of abuse against the Mexican government.

Mexico is a democracy that contends it affords full protection for human rights, and it has criticized rights abuses in other countries. That Mexico's own record is generally good is acknowledged in this year's report, but it adds: "There have been some cases of physical and psychological abuse by the police. There are allegations that suspected terrorists have occasionally been killed instead of being brought to trial."

Egypt Accuses Israel — CAIRO, Feb. 11 (NYT) — Egypt accused Israel yesterday of "terrorizing the Palestinian people," and said that such acts endangered prospects for peace in the Middle East.

The Egyptian charges, two days after Egypt accepted an invitation from the United States to resume peace talks with Israel at ministerial level, were contained in a message from Acting Foreign Minister Boutros Ghali to the chairman of the UN Human Rights Commission. The text was distributed by the official Middle East News Agency.

Citing published reports that some Palestinians in Israeli prisons had been tortured, Mr. Ghali urged the United Nations to take immediate action against Israel. He said that a "dangerous situation" had arisen in the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Obituaries

Allen Tate, U.S. Poet, Critic, Essayist

NEW YORK, Feb. 11 (NYT) — Allen Tate, 79, a poet and critic and a distinguished figure in contemporary American literature, died Friday.

A biographer, novelist, editor, teacher and critic, Mr. Tate will probably be remembered most as a poet — a poet, to use the words of Dudley Fitts, of "aristocratic integrity." His poetry — weighed, balanced, didactic — reflected the formal and classic virtues he defended in his criticism.

He was also one of the foremost spokesmen for the Southern tradition, not only in literature, but in values and politics.

Mr. Tate's poetry was considered "difficult" by some. It was often filled with references to Latin and Greek classics, and his tone was more intellectual than lyric. But at his best, as in his most famous poem, "Ode to the Confederate Dead," he fused his intellectuality with the Southern sensibility into a powerful philosophical statement.

On the surface, much in his life seemed to be contradictory. He was a Southerner who spent much of the prime of his life in the North, a Protestant who became a Catholic, a polemicist who mellowed into a philosopher. But beneath the surface, there was unity. In a book about Mr. Tate's work, Fernan Bishop described the writer as "consistently Classical, Christian and Southern in his outlook."

Kentucky Native — That outlook was molded largely by his background. John Orley Allen Tate was born Nov. 19, 1899, in Winchester, Ky., the heart of bluegrass country.

As an undergraduate at Vanderbilt University, he became a member of a group called the Fugitives, who guided and influenced the Southern literary renaissance of the next decades.

The Fugitives, who included such other writers as John Crowe Ransom and Robert Penn Warren, put out a magazine, *The Fugitive*, in which Mr. Tate's first poems appeared. They showed the influence of T.S. Eliot, whose poetry and criticism were to be a major source of inspiration to Mr. Tate throughout his career.

After graduating from Vanderbilt in 1922, Mr. Tate had a brief career as a businessman before devoting himself to letters. He came to New York, where he began his editing career on the magazine *Telling Tales*. Later he was to become Southern editor of *Harvard* and *Horn*, an advisory editor of the *Kentucky Review* and editor of the *Sewanee Review*.

Two Biographies — While in Paris on a Guggenheim fellowship in 1928 and 1929, Mr. Tate published his first book, "Mr. Pope and Other Poems." It was followed by two biographies that reflected his abiding interest in the Southern heritage: "Stonewall Jackson — The Good Soldier," and "Jefferson Davis: His Rise and Fall."

His only novel, "The Fathers" (1938), also drew on the Confederacy for its inspiration. The story of aristocrats in Virginia at the time of the Civil War, it pleased some reviewers, but puzzled others who thought it lacked the vividness of more popularly written Civil War novels. Later critics were more sympathetic; Arthur Mizener, writing in 1947, called it "one of the most remarkable novels of our time."

Mr. Tate's literary reputation was at its highest in the 1940s and '50s. After that, it declined somewhat, with one reviewer, Helen Vendler, declaring in 1969 that "while Tate was trying . . . to counter what he considered a cult of rationalistic positivism, he became the high priest of an arcane sect, an anti-cult."

Born a Protestant, he converted to Roman Catholicism in 1950, and his first book of essays published

after the conversion, "The Forlorn Demon" (1953), was infused with Catholic and Thomistic doctrine.

Throughout his career, Mr. Tate worked as a teacher, lecturer and radio commentator. From 1939 to 1942 he was poet-in-residence at Princeton University, and he was a professor at the University of Minnesota from 1951 until his retirement in 1968.

Nikolai Tikhonov — MOSCOW, Feb. 11 (AP) — Nikolai Semyonovich Tikhonov, 82, a prominent writer and chairman of the Soviet Peace Committee, died Thursday, Tass reported yesterday.

During the 900-day siege of Leningrad in World War II, Mr. Tikhonov headed a group of writers

based there. His many books included "Leningrad Stories" and "The Year of Fire," both published in 1942.

Alice Delysia — BRIGHTON, England, Feb. 11 (AP) — Alice Delysia, 90, who danced at the Russian royal court and created a sensation on the New York stage by appearing in \$800,000 worth of jewelry, died at her home here yesterday, friends reported.

The French-born musical comedy star appeared on the stage with Noel Coward, Beatrice Lillie and Gertrude Lawrence. Two of her greatest stage successes were in "On With the Dance" in 1935 and in "The French for Love" in 1937.



Allen Tate

Orchestrated Split With Russia

Kardelj, Tito's Confidant, Dies at 69



Edvard Kardelj

the United States in September, 1977, Mr. Kardelj revealed that he enjoyed reflective pursuits such as gathering mushrooms (about which he was an acknowledged expert), fishing in mountain streams, and listening to his large collection of classical records. He added that his three grandchildren also took up a large amount of his time.

Self-Management Concept — Although originally conceived as a convenient way of distinguishing the Yugoslav brand of socialism from the Kremlin version, self-management changed the face of Yugoslavia. Based on the principle that each enterprise should be re-

sponsible for its own decisions, it allowed the dismantling of centralized planning in favor of a more rational market-type economy — a major element in Yugoslavia's relative prosperity today compared with the rest of Eastern Europe.

During his career, Mr. Kardelj held many important party and government posts, including those of vice-president and foreign minister.

Mr. Kardelj was born on Jan. 27, 1910, to a tailor's family in Ljubljana. He joined the Communist Party at 18 and was jailed for two years in 1930. Despite being badly treated by the royal police while under arrest, he refused to give any information — a reason why he was able to gain Marshal Tito's trust and become one of his closest collaborators.

Between 1934 and 1937, he was in Moscow, where he studied in the Comintern's international school and eventually taught as a lecturer. Along with Marshal Tito, he was one of the few Yugoslav Communists studying in Moscow who survived the Stalin purges.

During the war, Mr. Kardelj worked largely in Slovenia, where he organized resistance activities and acted as the link between the Slovene partisans and Marshal Tito's supreme command in the south. He played an important part in setting up a Communist-dominated provisional government of liberated Yugoslavia in 1943, in which he was appointed Marshal Tito's deputy and vice-premier. He retained this post at the end of the war when the government was constitutionally established.

—MICHAEL DOBBS

French to Press Walkouts Against Steel-Force Cuts

By Joseph Fitchett

PARIS, Feb. 11 (HTT) — French workers plan to continue their strikes and other protest action this week against the plan by Prime Minister Raymond Barre to reduce the size of the steel industry, by closing many plants and firing 60,000 steel workers, roughly a quarter of the industry work force.

France's main unions want to resist the steel plan, which they threaten the economic future of the Lorraine region and northern France where the steel industry is concentrated.

24-hour strike throughout the industry is scheduled for Friday and many strikers plan a protest march to Paris prior to a key meeting next week between the unions and the French industrial minister.

Thirty-five persons, including 10 police officers, were injured in clashes involving striking workers north of Paris. Forty out of northern French steel plants disrupted traffic on the auto for several hours to dramatize their complaints, then fought police guarding the freight de-

pot at Roissy-Charles de Gaulle airport northeast of Paris.

Steelworkers dumped 1,500 tons of iron ore Friday and blocked a railway tunnel at Longwy near the borders with West Germany and Luxembourg. Emergency crews worked today to reopen the line.

Several French steel towns were paralyzed for two days earlier last week when demonstrators halted all normal activity and blocked highway traffic and rail movement.

Similar disruptions took place Friday along the west coast region threatened by cutbacks in the shipbuilding industry. Central Nantes was blocked by violent demonstrations, and La Rochelle and Rochefort were paralyzed by one-day city-wide protests.

As unemployment continues to rise nationally, French newspapers estimate that more than 4,000 persons receive job dismissals each week. French unions, despite political friction between leaders of the two main groups, have agreed that the government is failing to create enough new jobs.

Meanwhile France's state-owned television stations continued to carry only skeleton programming as a gesture of solidarity with striking personnel at the Societe Francaise de Production (SFP) — the state-owned film and television production company. The strike is against the planned dismissal of 424 employees now and of several hundred more later — roughly a fifth of the SFP's staff.

SFP lost more than \$20 million last year, with salaries representing half of the company's costs. The manpower cutback is part of a survival plan announced last week by SFP's newly appointed manager, Antoine de Clermont-Tonnerre, a former close aide of Mr. Barre.

Seoul Dissident Is Questioned

SEOUL, Feb. 11 (AP) — Opposition leader Kim Dae Jung was summoned for questioning by government prosecutors yesterday in connection with public statements made after his release from prison in December, when he criticized the government for its human-rights policy.

He was released after four hours of questioning. He said that the prosecutor had warned him to stop criticizing the Park Chung Hee government or face jail again.

He was released from prison on Dec. 27 after serving about two-thirds of a five-year term for demanding Mr. Park's resignation in a manifesto. After his release, the former presidential candidate vowed that he would continue to fight until democracy is fully restored to South Korea.

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Police Win Pact in New Orleans

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 11 (UPI) — Striking policemen, who threatened to leave the city without protection during the Mardi Gras season, won an interim agreement with city officials yesterday and backed to work, ending the two-day strike.

Police said that more than 1,000 city's 1,480 policemen had left the strike before Mayor Ernest Morial, who had refused to grant the Police Association, announced a tentative pact yesterday.

The tentative agreement recognizes the Teamster-affiliated Police Association as the sole bargaining agent for officers and sets up a series of negotiations beginning tomorrow on a new police contract.

Mexican Worker Slain in U.S. Lettuce Strike

CENTRO, Calif., Feb. 11 (UPI) — A striker was shot to death yesterday, the first fatality in continuing violence in Imperial County lettuce fields. A field foreman was taken into custody for slaying.

Of the 27, of Mexican, across the border in Calexico, Calif., was killed by a bullet in the head when he and union members approached a group of so-called "replacement workers," many of them teenagers, united by growers for weekend

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Euromarket

Prices of Dollar Bonds Tumble As Currency Resumes Its Slide

By William Ellington

LONDON, Feb. 11 (AP-DJ) — Prices of dollar-denominated Eurobonds fell between 1 and 1½ points a week due to a sharp decline of the dollar in the foreign exchange market, a large amount of offerings of the inflationary implications of emerging world shortage of oil. Whatever optimism investors have had about the prospects of currency stability and an early rise in short-term interest rates is severely shaken by reports that the market crude oil was trading well above \$20 per barrel in points of origin in comparison with the oil cartel's reference price of about \$13.34 per barrel. If oil shortages persist due to an unwillingness or inability of Iran to resume its former production, then the dollar is likely to weaken as it did in 1973 and 1974 when the "oil cartel" quadrupled crude prices, some bankers asserted. Among the reasons for this assertion is that the Carter administration can no longer count on Europe and Japan being able to achieve a rate of economic expansion in the United States this year, on the possibility of oil shortages. Consequently, it is no longer clear that the U.S. will be able to show a big improvement in its accounts due to bigger demand for U.S. exports in other markets. "The United States is in much better position as far as oil supplies are concerned than Europe and Japan. Therefore, I think the rate of the dollar improving due to gains in growth-rate differentials is out the window," one banker said. Some bankers also foresee the likelihood that Europe and Japan have to raise interest rates to counter the inflationary effects of

high oil prices. This could narrow the difference between higher U.S. interest rates and lower European and Japanese rates so that the interest advantage in holding dollars would be eroded.

In effect, the possibility of the dollar declining further and the possibility of European interest rates rising put a blight on nearly all currency sectors of the Euro-bond market.

However, the dollar sector was hit hardest by what seemed to be an indiscriminate marking down of prices. For example, Citicorp's \$200 million, 7½ percent note issue of October 1981 was marked down 1½ points during the week to 93½. Offered, this raised the yield to maturity to 9.78 from 9.11 percent. Normally, yields of short-dated issues such as Citicorp's should have fallen in sympathy with a decline short-term U.S. interest rates. Instead, the sharp rise in Citicorp's yield occurred as Citicorp dropped its prime lending rate a quarter point to 11½ percent to match the lower levels set by some other U.S. money center banks a week ago.

Offerings reaching the market this week generally traded at discounts from issue price that were greater than the fees earned by the institutions placing the bonds. This suggested that underwriters and selling group members were having to get rid of their unplaced bonds at a loss.

Sears Overseas Finance's \$150-million, three-year notes fell to 98.13 offered in the aftermath from issue price of 99½. This raised the yield on the 9 percent coupon bonds of the Sears Roebuck subsidiary to 9½ percent from 9.2 percent. Moreover, the aftermarket

New York Stock Market

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Feb. 11 (NYT) — Last week, the Dow Jones Industrial Average fell 12.21 points to \$22.42 amid worries about imported oil, inflation and interest rates — the three "I's" stalking the stock market. Caution was the watchword, but Wall Street had no corner on this commodity. Money managers and investment advisers sounded the same theme.

For example, in the opinion of Walter Peters, this is no season to rush out and buy common stocks. He is president of the New York-based Unicorn Group, a money-management firm that emphasizes world politics and economics as part of its expertise. His basic message: Stay mostly in cash equivalents and tread softly until the dust in Iran and other trouble spots settles.

In theory, Mr. Peters says, a person can make a compelling case to purchase equities. "However," he adds, "the case can be even more compelling after prices decline."

He expects the Dow industrials to fall as low as the 680-700 range this year before hitting bottom. There are certain sectors of the market that he favors, such as selected natural-gas exploration companies, gas pipelines and the data processing group.

"Close to the Vest"

In Hollywood, Fla., Stan Weinstein has been advising clients for the last few months to play the market very "close to the vest." His latest counsel in The Professional Tape Reader, an advisory service he publishes, is as follows: "Now you should become even more cautious."

This publication winds up its current issue by observing: "The time to become aggressively bullish is still a few months ahead of us — but it's not here yet."

In Philadelphia, Charles Rockey Jr. is senior vice president of the Philadelphia Saving Fund Society, which carries the dual distinction of being the nation's oldest and largest mutual saving bank. He is responsible for managing the bank's \$2.4 billion securities portfolio that is geared chiefly

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 1)

price was equivalent to a discount of 1½ percent compared with the selling group fee of ½ percent.

Other issues experienced a similar fate. New Brunswick Electric Power Commission's \$75-million, 15-year issue fell to 98.13 offered from an issue price of 99½. And a \$100-million, seven-year Finnish government note, issued at 99½ bearing a coupon of 9½ percent fell to 98.25.

However, a \$50-million, 15-year issue of Hudson's Bay Co. performed reasonably well. Priced at 101 bearing a coupon of 10 percent, the issue was quoted at 98.13 offered.

Syndicate sources said that Hudson's 10 percent coupon was sufficient to attract considerable demand, whereas enthusiasm for the New Brunswick issue waned when the managers reduced the coupon to 9½ from the originally planned 10 percent during the selling period.

Another offering that apparently received a good response was a \$50-million, six-year issue of Gould International Finance, a subsidiary of

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 1)

Silver, Platinum Futures Hit New Highs

By Sue Schellenbarger

CHICAGO, Feb. 11 (AP-DJ) — Speculators riding a new wave of inflation fears pushed silver and platinum futures to record highs last week as the threat of a world oil shortage darkened the prospects for the U.S. dollar.

"In one respect, these prices are a tally of what people, both in the United States and abroad, think of the chances of success for President Carter's anti-inflation program," an analyst said.

Civil strife in Iran and the resulting cutoff of oil exports erased the dampening effect on precious metals prices of the Carter administration's Nov. 1 dollar-rescue initiative.

As London cash gold prices shattered an Oct. 31 record, metals futures also got a double boost: Iran canceled about \$7 billion in military contracts with the United States, threatening to widen the trade deficit, and James Schlesinger, the energy secretary, said that a prolonged Iranian oil squeeze could be more serious than the Arab oil embargo.

Silver led the way with three consecutive moves into record price territory and closed the week with 45½-cent price gains per ounce, despite offer of profit-taking Thursday after the treasury secretary, Michael Blumenthal, promised staunch U.S. defense of the dollar.

Producer Price Boost

A frenetic week's trading was capped by the release Friday of an unexpectedly large January boost in producer prices of 1.3 percent, and the February silver contract on New York's Commodity Exchange, Inc., closed at \$7.33½ an ounce.

Platinum futures on the New York Mercantile Exchange followed, shattering the \$400 mark for

the first time to close at \$411.40 an ounce, 15.7 cents above last week's closing level.

Speculative interest in gold was more reserved as futures on the Comex closed \$4.90 an ounce higher for the week at \$243.90 an ounce, easing back after setting new life-of-contract highs earlier in the week. Cash gold prices in London set four consecutive records and exceeded \$250 for the first time.

Soybean Speculators

Copper futures soared, showing independent strength when the precious metals subsided on profit-taking. A shortage of premium-quality copper, declining stocks on the London Metals Exchange and record producer prices contributed to a 1½-cent-a-pound price increase for March and pushed near-term contract prices higher than distant deliveries — an unusual, extremely bullish situation.

An equally volatile soybean market on the Chicago Board of Trade drew heavy speculative interest as almost everyone in the crop-forecasting business took a shot at guessing the size of the drought-stricken Brazilian soybean crop, which competes with U.S. soybeans on world export markets.

Soybean futures rose to season highs Friday in most contract months after the Agriculture Department added its prediction: The crop would total about 12 to 13 million tons, 1 to 1.6 million tons below its earlier record-sized estimate. With that estimate came a prediction that resulting increased U.S. soybean exports would cause a drawdown of domestic supplies.

A meteorologist for a major brokerage house estimated scattered rainfall during the week in Brazilian soybean-growing areas at 4 to 1.5 inches and forecast dry weather

over the weekend, with a storm front approaching over the west coast of South America.

Continued heavy domestic usage of soybeans and sporadic country sales, plus reports of Soviet buying of U.S. soybean oil, boosted prices. At the close Friday, soybean futures had gained 3½ to 38½ cents a bushel for the week, with the March contract quoted at 7.55, up 35½ cents; wheat gained 8½ to 16½ cents, closing at 3.67½ for the March delivery, and corn was 3 to 4½ cents higher, March 3.37½.

Russians Buy Corn

The government announced two major U.S. corn sales to the Soviet Union of 450,000 tons each, with a large portion of the 900,000-ton total switched from earlier announcements of sales to "unknown destinations." A 160,000-ton wheat sale to unknown destinations also was switched to the Soviet Union.

Gains in wheat futures came largely in sympathy with the surge in soybeans and precious metals, analysts said. Export markets were active late in the week.

On the Chicago Mercantile Exchange, February cattle futures scored a 52-cent-a-pound increase for the February delivery. While hog futures were slightly lower for the week and February pork belly or bacon contracts dropped .43 cents a pound.

Light cattle slaughter showing an 18-percent decline from year-ago levels was the main market feature in cattle, analysts said. Light offerings at major stockyards and brisk wholesale demand led to higher prices. Some traders awaited an upcoming seven-state government cattle inventory next Tuesday as an indicator of how severe the effects of wintry weather have been on cattle herds.

Predictions that wintry weather

would reduce hog herds as well, plus lower marketings than year-ago levels, helped hold hog prices fairly steady. Traders were cautious ahead of an expected moderation of frigid weather that they said could bring an upsurge in slaughter figures.

Diseased Hogs

Analysts said transmissible gastroenteritis, a highly contagious hog disease, continued to plague hog producers, with problem levels reported in parts of Iowa, Illinois and other states.

In other markets, cotton futures gained \$1.17 cents a pound for March on expectations of increasing exports. "Everyone remembers that when the dollar was really getting slammed in the second and third quarters of 1978, U.S. cotton was attracting strong export interest. Last week there was fresh buying on expectations that this may happen again," an analyst said.

Sugar futures were .19 cents a pound higher for March as traders talked of improving prospects for the United States' eventually signing the international sugar agreement, which would put a floor of 11 cents a pound under world sugar prices.

Coffee futures continued their long tumble, dropping 3.05 cents a pound as Columbia and other producers continued to be aggressive sellers of coffee beans.

Cocoa futures rose by 13½ cents a pound for the March delivery in what analysts said was a technical recovery after a long price plunge since Jan. 1. Frozen concentrated orange juice futures were 4.1 cents a pound lower for March. A government crop report Friday put the nation's expected orange harvest at 205.1 million boxes, 7 percent below last year's crop.

Over-Counter Market

	Sales In				Net		Sales In				Net
	1995	High	Low	Last	Chg		1995	High	Low	Last	Chg
Alfiroli	5	4%			4%	Bonanza	346	44	4%	496	W
Alfiroli 400	221	11%	31%	34	+	Booth	12	182	19	19	W
Alfiroli 70	9%	14%	14	14	+	Brenco 1.128	26	15	19	19	W
AhaCom	284	8	7%	74%	+	Brioni 1.16	16	7	6%		W
Alfiroli 120	123	12%	12%	12%	+	Brown 1.16	230	11	11%	11%	W
Alfiroli 20	107	26	25%	25%	+	Brenco 1.20	105	28%	28%	28%	W
Avantek	452	21%	19%	20%	-1%	Brenco 1.28	30	18	18		W
Aztec 31	124	22%	31	31	+	Bruford	129	3	3%	3%	W
BBD	80	34%	33%	34	+	Brood FA 24	119	11%	11%	11%	W
BXDO	216	26%	31	31	+	Bruford FA 24	129	3	3%	3%	W
Baker 12	141	8	7%	7%	+	Bruford FA 24	129	3	3%	3%	W
Baker 2	141	8	7%	7%	+	Bruford FA 24	129	3	3%	3%	W
Baker 2.1	119	42%	44%	44%	-2	Bruford FA 24	129	3	3%	3%	W
Baker 2.1.1	119	42%	44%	44%	-2	Bruford FA 24	129	3	3%	3%	W
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Baker 2.1	119	42%	44%	44%	-2	Bruford FA 24	129	3	3%	3%	W
Baker 2.1	119	42%	44%	44%	-2	Bruford FA 24	129	3	3%	3%	W
Baker 2.1	119	42%	44%	44%	-2	Bruford FA 24	129	3	3%	3%	W
Baker 2.1	119	42%	44%	44%	-2	Bruford FA 24	129	3	3%	3%	W
Baker 2.1	119	42%	44%	44%	-2	Bruford FA 24	129	3	3%	3%	W
Baker 2.1	119	42%	44%	44%	-2	Bruford FA 24	129	3	3%	3%	W
Baker 2.1	119	42%	44%	44%	-2	Bruford FA 24	129	3	3%	3%	W
Baker 2.1	119	42%	44%	44%	-2	Bruford FA 24	129	3	3%	3%	W
Baker 2.1	119	42%	44%	44%	-2	Bruford FA 24	129	3	3%	3%	W
Baker 2.1	119	42%	44%	44%	-2	Bruford FA 24	129	3	3%	3%	W
Baker 2.1	119	42%	44%	44%	-2	Bruford FA 24	129	3	3%	3%	W
Baker 2.1	119	42%	44%	44%	-2	Bruford FA 24	129	3	3%	3%	W
Baker 2.1	119	42%	44%	44%	-2	Bruford FA 24	129	3	3%	3%	W
Baker 2.1	119	42%	44%	44%	-2	Bruford FA 24	129	3	3%	3%	W
Baker 2.1	119	42%	44%	44%	-2	Bruford FA 24	129	3	3%	3%	W
Baker 2.1	119	42%	44%	44%	-2	Bruford FA 24	129	3	3%	3%	W
Baker 2.1	119	42%	44%	44%	-2	Bruford FA 24	129	3	3%	3%	W
Baker 2.1	119	42%	44%	44%	-2	Bruford FA 24	129	3	3%	3%	W
Baker 2.1	119	42%	44%	44%	-2	Bruford FA 24	129	3	3%	3%	W
Baker 2.1	119	42%	44%	44%	-2	Bruford FA 24	129	3	3%	3%	W
Baker 2.1	119	42%	44%	44%	-2	Bruford FA 24	129	3	3%	3%	W
Baker 2.1.											

	Sales In				Net		Sales In				Net
	100s	High	Low	Last	Chg		100s	High	Low	Last	Chg
Chattm 34	1319	95	99%	94%	-1%	Coca-Cola	313	30%	29%	29%	-1%
Chattm Lvn 35e	47	18%	17%	18%	0%	CableCast 60	141	18	17	17%	-4%
Chattm Lvn 36	115	22%	22%	22%	0%	CableCast 60	141	18	17	17%	-4%
Chemad 180	157	21	22	22	0%	Cohesent	522	194	17%	17%	-1%
Chm Liao 120	76	27%	26	26%	-1%	ColeCP 32e	39	5	5	5	0%
Chm Liao 120	115	22%	22%	22%	0%	ColeCP 32e	39	5	5	5	0%
Chm Lvn 35e	139	10%	10%	10%	-1%	ColeCP 32e	39	5	5	5	0%
Chm Lvn 35e	139	10%	10%	10%	-1%	ColeCP 32e	39	5	5	5	0%
Chm Lvn 35e	139	10%	10%	10%	-1%	ColeCP 32e	39	5	5	5	0%
Chm Lvn 35e	139	10%	10%	10%	-1%	ColeCP 32e	39	5	5	5	0%
Chm Lvn 35e	139	10%	10%	10%	-1%	ColeCP 32e	39	5	5	5	0%
Chm Lvn 35e	139	10%	10%	10%	-1%	ColeCP 32e	39	5	5	5	0%
Chm Lvn 35e	139	10%	10%	10%	-1%	ColeCP 32e	39	5	5	5	0%
Chm Lvn 35e	139	10%	10%	10%	-1%	ColeCP 32e	39	5	5	5	0%
Chm Lvn 35e	139	10%	10%	10%	-1%	ColeCP 32e	39	5	5	5	0%
Chm Lvn 35e	139	10%	10%	10%	-1%	ColeCP 32e	39	5	5	5	0%
Chm Lvn 35e	139	10%	10%	10%	-1%	ColeCP 32e	39	5	5	5	0%
Chm Lvn 35e	139	10%	10%	10%	-1%	ColeCP 32e	39	5	5	5	0%
Chm Lvn 35e	139	10%	10%	10%	-1%	ColeCP 32e	39	5	5	5	0%
Chm Lvn 35e	139	10%	10%	10%	-1%	ColeCP 32e	39	5	5	5	0%
Chm Lvn 35e	139	10%	10%	10%	-1%	ColeCP 32e	39	5	5	5	0%
Chm Lvn 35e	139	10%	10%	10%	-1%	ColeCP 32e	39	5	5	5	0%
Chm Lvn 35e	139	10%	10%	10%	-1%	ColeCP 32e	39	5	5	5	0%
Chm Lvn 35e	139	10%	10%	10%	-1%	ColeCP 32e	39	5	5	5	0%
Chm Lvn 35e	139	10%	10%	10%	-1%	ColeCP 32e	39	5	5	5	0%
Chm Lvn 35e	139	10%	10%	10%	-1%	ColeCP 32e	39	5	5	5	0%
Chm Lvn 35e	139	10%	10%	10%	-1%	ColeCP 32e	39	5	5	5	0%
Chm Lvn 35e	139	10%	10%	10%	-1%	ColeCP 32e	39	5	5	5	0%
Chm Lvn 35e	139	10%	10%	10%	-1%	ColeCP 32e	39	5	5	5	0%
Chm Lvn 35e	139	10%	10%	10%	-1%	ColeCP 32e	39	5	5	5	0%
Chm Lvn 35e	139	10%	10%	10%	-1%	ColeCP 32e	39	5	5	5	0%
Chm Lvn 35e	139	10%	10%	10%	-1%	ColeCP 32e	39	5	5	5	0%
Chm Lvn 35e	139	10%	10%	10%	-1%	ColeCP 32e	39	5	5	5	0%
Chm Lvn 35e	139	10%	10%	10%	-1%	ColeCP 32e	39	5	5	5	0%
Chm Lvn 35e	139	10%	10%	10%	-1%	ColeCP 32e	39	5	5	5	0%
Chm Lvn 35e	139	10%	10%	10%	-1%	ColeCP 32e	39	5	5	5	0%
Chm Lvn 35e	139	10%	10%	10%	-1%	ColeCP 32e	39	5	5	5	0%
Chm Lvn 35e	139	10%	10%	10%	-1%	ColeCP 32e	39	5	5	5	0%
Chm Lvn 35e	139	10%	10%	10%	-1%	ColeCP 32e	39	5	5	5	0%
Chm Lvn 35e	139	10%	10%	10%	-1%	ColeCP 32e	39	5	5	5	0%
Chm Lvn 35e	139	10%	10%	10%	-1%	ColeCP 32e	39	5	5	5	0%
Chm Lvn 35e	139	10%	10%	10%	-1%	ColeCP 32e	39	5	5	5	0%
Chm Lvn 35e	139	10%	10%	10%	-1%	ColeCP 32e	39	5	5	5	0%
Chm Lvn 35e	139	10%	10%	10%	-1%	ColeCP 32e	39	5	5	5	0%
Chm Lvn 35e	139	10%	10%	10%	-1%	ColeCP 32e	39	5	5	5	0%
Chm Lvn 35e	139	10%	10%	10%	-1%	ColeCP 32e	39	5	5	5	0%
Chm Lvn 35e	139	10%	10%	10%	-1%	ColeCP 32e	39	5	5	5	0%
Chm Lvn 35e	139	10%	10%	10%	-1%	ColeCP 32e	39	5	5	5	0%
Chm Lvn 35e	139	10%	10%	10%	-1%	ColeCP 32e	39	5	5	5	0%
Chm Lvn 35e	139	10%	10%	10%	-1%	ColeCP 32e	39	5	5	5	0%
Chm Lvn 35e	139	10%	10%	10%	-1%	ColeCP 32e	39	5	5	5	0%
Chm Lvn 35e	139	10%	10%	10%	-1%	ColeCP 32e	39	5	5	5	0%
Chm Lvn 35e	139	10%	10%	10%	-1%	ColeCP 32e	39	5	5	5	0%
Chm Lvn 35e	139	10%	10%	10%	-1%	ColeCP 32e	39	5	5	5	0%
Chm Lvn 35e	139	10%	10%	10%	-1%	ColeCP 32e	39	5	5	5	0%
Chm Lvn 35e	139	10%	10%	10%	-1%	ColeCP 32e	39	5	5	5	0%
Chm Lvn 35e	139	10%	10%	10%	-1%	ColeCP 32e	39	5	5	5	0%
Chm Lvn 35e	139	10%	10%	10%	-1%	ColeCP 32e	39	5	5	5	0%
Chm Lvn 35e	139	10%	10%	10%	-1%	ColeCP 32e	39	5	5	5	0%
Chm Lvn 35e	139	10%	10%	10%	-1%	ColeCP 32e	39	5	5	5	0%
Chm Lvn 35e	139	10%	10%	10%	-1%	ColeCP 32e	39	5	5	5	0%
Chm Lvn 35e	139	10%	10%	10%	-1%	ColeCP 32e	39	5	5	5	0%
Chm Lvn 35e	139	10%	10%	10%	-1%	ColeCP 32e	39	5	5	5	0%
Chm Lvn 35e	139	10%	10%	10%	-1%	ColeCP 32e	39	5	5	5	0%
Chm Lvn 35e	139	10%	10%	10%	-1%	ColeCP 32e	39	5	5	5	0%
Chm Lvn 35e	139	10%	10%	10%	-1%	ColeCP 32e	39	5	5	5	0%
Chm Lvn 35e	139	10%	10%	10%	-1%	ColeCP 32e	39	5	5	5	0%
Chm Lvn 35e	139	10%	10%	10%	-1%	ColeCP 32e	39	5	5	5	0%
Chm Lvn 35e	139	10%	10%	10%	-1%	ColeCP 32e	39	5	5	5	0%
Chm Lvn 35e	139	10%	10%	10%	-1%	ColeCP 32e	39	5	5	5	0%
Chm Lvn 35e	139	10%	10%	10%	-1%	ColeCP 32e	39	5	5	5	0%
Chm Lvn 35e	139	10%	10%	10%	-1%	ColeCP 32e	39	5	5	5	0%
Chm Lvn 35e	139	10%	10%	10%	-1%	ColeCP 32e	39	5	5	5	0%
Chm Lvn 35e	139	10%	10%	10%	-1%	ColeCP 32e	39	5	5	5	0%
Chm Lvn 35e	139	10%	10%	10%	-1%	ColeCP 32e	39	5	5	5	0%
Chm Lvn 35e	139	10%	10%	10%	-1%	Cole					

	Sales In	High	Low	Last	Net
	100s	High	Low	Last	Chg
Alcoa	222	74	51	74	34
Alumina	756	61	51	54	54
Aluminum	264	49	34	44	44
AlumTrn	264	49	34	44	44
AlumTrn	264	49	34	44	44
AlumTrn	264	49	34	44	44
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AlumTrn	264	49	34	44	44
AlumTrn	264	49	34	44	44
AlumTrn	264	49	34		

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From 5 p.m.

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EXCEPTIONAL EXHIBITION

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from 5 p.m.

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Over-Counter Market

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1979

Over-Counter Market

Sales in 100s High Low Last Chg					Sales in 100s High Low Last Chg					Sales in 100s High Low Last Chg					Sales in 100s High Low Last Chg					Sales in 100s High Low Last Chg															
(Continued from Page 7)																																			
CrayRes	1169	295	235	285	-1	DenLm 2.40	178	69	65	68 1/2	+3	EarthSci	91	25	24	24 1/2	+1/2	FTNMI 22	171	115	115	115		Frans 26	61	104	94	104	+1/2	Gaukda 20	88	294	194	194	
Critins 20	19	18 1/2	19	19	+1/4	DenLm 2.50	161	145	128	13	+1/2	EarthSci	2241	110	108	108	-1/2	FTNMI 23	28	155	155	155		Frans 27	63	104	94	104	+1/2	Gaukda 21	88	294	194	194	
Cronus	262	96	85	85	-1/4	DenLm 2.60	161	145	128	13	+1/2	EarthSci	2241	110	108	108	-1/2	FTNMI 24	71	27	25	25	-1/2	Frans 28	63	104	94	104	+1/2	Gaukda 22	88	294	194	194	
CrossCo 28	190	345	315	315	-1/2	DenLm 2.70	161	145	128	13	+1/2	EarthSci	2241	110	108	108	-1/2	FTNMI 25	71	27	25	25	-1/2	Frans 29	63	104	94	104	+1/2	Gaukda 23	88	294	194	194	
Crumph 24	41	235	22	22	-1/2	DenLm 2.80	161	145	128	13	+1/2	EarthSci	2241	110	108	108	-1/2	FTNMI 26	71	27	25	25	-1/2	Frans 30	63	104	94	104	+1/2	Gaukda 24	88	294	194	194	
CullenFr 1	124	215	215	215	-1/2	DenLm 2.90	161	145	128	13	+1/2	EarthSci	2241	110	108	108	-1/2	FTNMI 27	71	27	25	25	-1/2	Frans 31	63	104	94	104	+1/2	Gaukda 25	88	294	194	194	
Cullman	114	15	15	15	+1/2	DenLm 3.00	161	145	128	13	+1/2	EarthSci	2241	110	108	108	-1/2	FTNMI 28	71	27	25	25	-1/2	Frans 32	63	104	94	104	+1/2	Gaukda 26	88	294	194	194	
Cydrum	51	5	5	5	-1/2	DenLm 3.10	161	145	128	13	+1/2	EarthSci	2241	110	108	108	-1/2	FTNMI 29	71	27	25	25	-1/2	Frans 33	63	104	94	104	+1/2	Gaukda 27	88	294	194	194	
DSiCo	431	8	7 1/2	7 1/2	-1/4	DenLm 3.20	161	145	128	13	+1/2	EarthSci	2241	110	108	108	-1/2	FTNMI 30	71	27	25	25	-1/2	Frans 34	63	104	94	104	+1/2	Gaukda 28	88	294	194	194	
DankrW	242	22	20 1/2	21	-1/4	DenLm 3.30	161	145	128	13	+1/2	EarthSci	2241	110	108	108	-1/2	FTNMI 31	71	27	25	25	-1/2	Frans 35	63	104	94	104	+1/2	Gaukda 29	88	294	194	194	
DanTos 13	232	7 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	-1/4	DenLm 3.40	161	145	128	13	+1/2	EarthSci	2241	110	108	108	-1/2	FTNMI 32	71	27	25	25	-1/2	Frans 36	63	104	94	104	+1/2	Gaukda 30	88	294	194	194	
DataAcc	927	114	104	114	-1/4	DenLm 3.50	161	145	128	13	+1/2	EarthSci	2241	110	108	108	-1/2	FTNMI 33	71	27	25	25	-1/2	Frans 37	63	104	94	104	+1/2	Gaukda 31	88	294	194	194	
DataCrd 14	75	174	164	164	-1/4	DenLm 3.60	161	145	128	13	+1/2	EarthSci	2241	110	108	108	-1/2	FTNMI 34	71	27	25	25	-1/2	Frans 38	63	104	94	104	+1/2	Gaukda 32	88	294	194	194	
DataDes 32	179	108	10	108	+1/4	DenLm 3.70	161	145	128	13	+1/2	EarthSci	2241	110	108	108	-1/2	FTNMI 35	71	27	25	25	-1/2	Frans 39	63	104	94	104	+1/2	Gaukda 33	88	294	194	194	
DataDim	292	5 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	-1/4	DenLm 3.80	161	145	128	13	+1/2	EarthSci	2241	110	108	108	-1/2	FTNMI 36	71	27	25	25	-1/2	Frans 40	63	104	94	104	+1/2	Gaukda 34	88	294	194	194	
DataRes 32	5	26 1/2	26	26	-1/4	DenLm 3.90	161	145	128	13	+1/2	EarthSci	2241	110	108	108	-1/2	FTNMI 37	71	27	25	25	-1/2	Frans 41	63	104	94	104	+1/2	Gaukda 35	88	294	194	194	
Datum s	24	16 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	-1/4	DenLm 4.00	161	145	128	13	+1/2	EarthSci	2241	110	108	108	-1/2	FTNMI 38	71	27	25	25	-1/2	Frans 42	63	104	94	104	+1/2	Gaukda 36	88	294	194	194	
Datasec	77	13 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	-1/4	DenLm 4.10	161	145	128	13	+1/2	EarthSci	2241	110	108	108	-1/2	FTNMI 39	71	27	25	25	-1/2	Frans 43	63	104	94	104	+1/2	Gaukda 37	88	294	194	194	
Datum	227	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	-1/4	DenLm 4.20	161	145	128	13	+1/2	EarthSci	2241	110	108	108	-1/2	FTNMI 40	71	27	25	25	-1/2	Frans 44	63	104	94	104	+1/2	Gaukda 38	88	294	194	194	
Dauphin 230	23	22	22	22	-1/4	DenLm 4.30	161	145	128	13	+1/2	EarthSci	2241	110	108	108	-1/2	FTNMI 41	71	27	25	25	-1/2	Frans 45	63	104	94	104	+1/2	Gaukda 39	88	294	194	194	
DavidH	214	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	+1/4	DenLm 4.40	161	145	128	13	+1/2	EarthSci	2241	110	108	108	-1/2	FTNMI 42	71	27	25	25	-1/2	Frans 46	63	104	94	104	+1/2	Gaukda 40	88	294	194	194	
DavidH 1a	5295	15-16	3 1/2	15-16	+1-1 1/2	DenLm 4.50	161	145	128	13	+1/2	EarthSci	2241	110	108	108	-1/2	FTNMI 43	71	27	25	25	-1/2	Frans 47	63	104	94	104	+1/2	Gaukda 41	88	294	194	194	
DBer 51a	722	6-7-32	6-1-32	6-1-32	+5-32	DenLm 4.60	161	145	128	13	+1/2	EarthSci	2241	110	108	108	-1/2	FTNMI 44	71	27	25	25	-1/2	Frans 48	63	104	94	104	+1/2	Gaukda 42	88	294	194	194	
DeanF 20	89	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	+1/4	DenLm 4.70	161	145	128	13	+1/2	EarthSci	2241	110	108	108	-1/2	FTNMI 45	71	27	25	25	-1/2	Frans 49	63	104	94	104	+1/2	Gaukda 43	88	294	194	194	
Decidat	417	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	-1/4	DenLm 4.80	161	145	128	13	+1/2	EarthSci	2241	110	108	108	-1/2	FTNMI 46	71	27	25	25	-1/2	Frans 50	63	104	94	104	+1/2	Gaukda 44	88	294	194	194	
Decisys	189	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	-1/4	DenLm 4.90	161	145	128	13	+1/2	EarthSci	2241	110	108	108	-1/2	FTNMI 47	71	27	25	25	-1/2	Frans 51	63	104	94	104	+1/2	Gaukda 45	88	294	194	194	
Debitas 20	744	26	25 1/2	25 1/2	-1/4	DenLm 5.00	161	145	128	13	+1/2	EarthSci	2241	110	108	108	-1/2	FTNMI 48	71	27	25	25	-1/2	Frans 52	63	104	94	104	+1/2	Gaukda 46	88	294	194	194	
Debit	73	6	6	6	+1/4	DenLm 5.10	161	145	128	13	+1/2	EarthSci	2241	110	108	108	-1/2	FTNMI 49	71	27	25	25	-1/2	Frans 53	63	104	94	104	+1/2	Gaukda 47	88	294	194	194	
DeLuxC 120	685	32 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	-1/4	DenLm 5.20	161	145	128	13	+1/2	EarthSci	2241	110	108	108	-1/2	FTNMI 50	71	27	25	25	-1/2	Frans 54	63	104	94	104	+1/2	Gaukda 48	88	294	194	194	
Denetec	673	3 1/2	3	3	-1/4	DenLm 5.30	161	145	128	13	+1/2	EarthSci	2241	110	108	108	-1/2	FTNMI 51	71	27	25	25	-1/2	Frans 55	63	104	94	104	+1/2	Gaukda 49	88	294	194	194	

Today, chemicals help keep world business in business.



And IU's Gotaas-Larsen fleet gets them where they're needed.

Businesses throughout the world need refined chemicals to make the products we use every day—synthetic fibers and materials, paints, glass, and more. In transporting these chemicals from where they're made to where they're used, nothing is more important than safety and purity.

Gotaas-Larsen Shipping Corporation, operating one of the world's major independent fleets, owns four modern chemical carriers equipped with advanced cargo handling and containment systems. All have been built since 1974 and are designed to comply with all current maritime codes for international chemical transportation.

With up to 39 segregated tanks, each vessel can carry cargoes as different as petrochemicals and palm oil, alcohols and acids. The tanks are made of stainless steel or specially lined to prevent contamination.

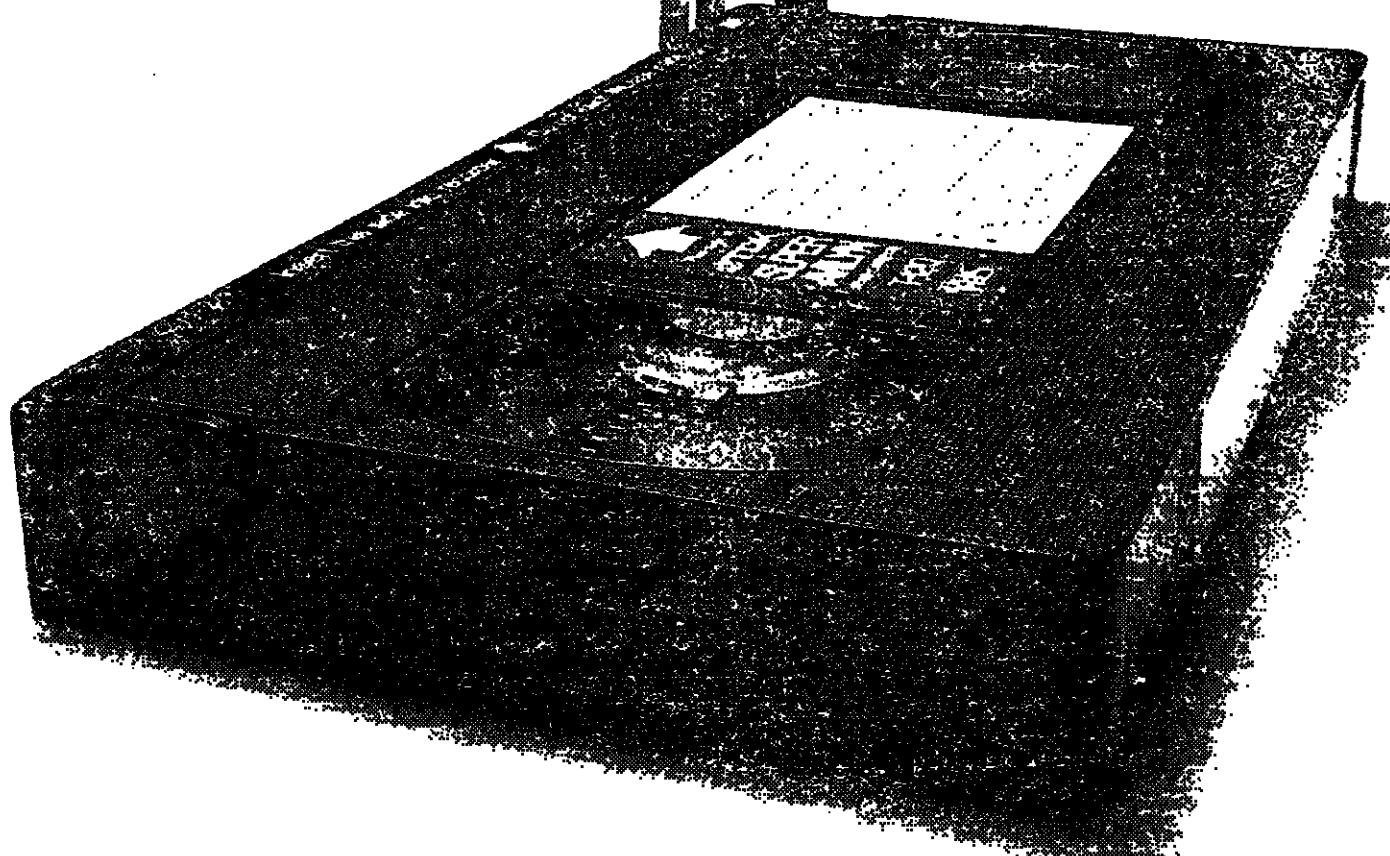
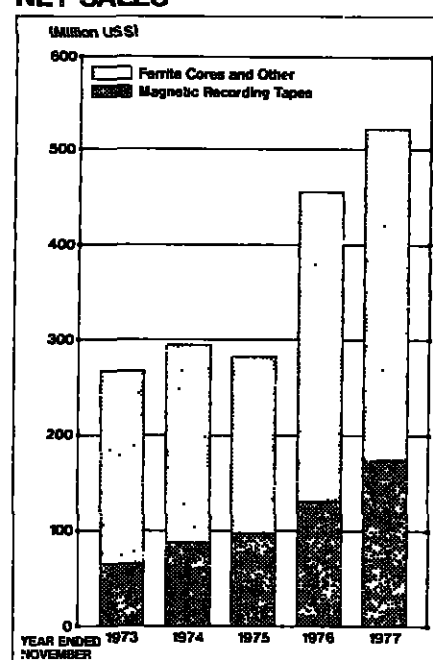
Founded more than 30 years ago, Gotaas-Larsen also transports liquefied natural gas, crude and refined petroleum. In addition, the company operates offshore drilling rigs and passenger cruise ships.

Yet Gotaas-Larsen is more than a maritime leader. It's an important part of IU International, a company with worldwide interests in land and sea transportation, industrial products and services, utilities, distribution and agribusiness that add up to \$2.5 billion in annual revenues.

For more information about the Gotaas-Larsen fleet, write Kenneth A. B. Trippe, President, Gotaas-Larsen Shipping Corporation, 1114 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10036. To learn more about IU International, write IU Corporate Affairs, 1500 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, PA 19102.



(Continued on Page 9)

**NET SALES**

TDK
TDK ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.
 1-1, Nishinotari 1-chome, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 104, Japan

Option	price	Vol.	Last	Vol.	Last	Close	Option	price	Vol.	Last	Vol.	Last	Close	Option	price	Vol.	Last	Vol.	Last	Close	
A E P	20	0	a	2	1-16	21.75	Brunn	15	b	b	2	1-16	16.00	GH Wn	10	25	9-16	b	b	b	14
A M P	25	0	a	2	1-16	26.00	Brow	10	b	b	2	1-16	16.00	GH Wn	10	25	9-16	b	b	b	14
Am Has	30	29	1-16	4	23	24.75	Dow Ch	25	b	b	7	2-16	18.00	Haltb	70	35	4	8	2	2	15-16
A M P	30	29	1-16	4	23	24.75	Ford	40	b	b	11	2-16	20.00	Haltb	80	111	1-16	1	9	b	16
A M P	35	23	1-16	4	23	24.75	Ford	40	b	b	11	2-16	20.00	Haltb	80	111	1-16	1	9	b	16
Bully	35	51	3-16	3	27	22.25	Gen El	45	b	b	21	3-16	22.25	Homsck	30	45	4	6	28	74	35
Bully	35	51	3-16	3	27	22.25	Gen El	45	b	b	21	3-16	22.25	Homsck	30	45	4	6	28	74	35
Bully	35	51	3-16	3	27	22.25	Gen El	45	b	b	21	3-16	22.25	Homsck	30	45	4	6	28	74	35
Bully	35	51	3-16	3	27	22.25	Gen El	45	b	b	21	3-16	22.25	Homsck	30	45	4	6	28	74	35
Bully	35	51	3-16	3	27	22.25	Gen El	45	b	b	21	3-16	22.25	Homsck	30	45	4	6	28	74	35
Bully	35	51	3-16	3	27	22.25	Gen El	45	b	b	21	3-16	22.25	Homsck	30	45	4	6	28	74	35
Bully	35	51	3-16	3	27	22.25	Gen El	45	b	b	21	3-16	22.25	Homsck	30	45	4	6	28	74	35
Bully	35	51	3-16	3	27	22.25	Gen El	45	b	b	21	3-16	22.25	Homsck	30	45	4	6	28	74	35
Bully	35	51	3-16	3	27	22.25	Gen El	45	b	b	21	3-16	22.25	Homsck	30	45	4	6	28	74	35
Bully	35	51	3-16	3	27	22.25	Gen El	45	b	b	21	3-16	22.25	Homsck	30	45	4	6	28	74	35
Bully	35	51	3-16	3	27	22.25	Gen El	45	b	b	21	3-16	22.25	Homsck	30	45	4	6	28	74	35
Bully	35	51	3-16	3	27	22.25	Gen El	45	b	b	21	3-16	22.25	Homsck	30	45	4	6	28	74	35
Bully	35	51	3-16	3	27	22.25	Gen El	45	b	b	21	3-16	22.25	Homsck	30	45	4	6	28	74	35
Bully	35	51	3-16	3	27	22.25	Gen El	45	b	b	21	3-16	22.25	Homsck	30	45	4	6	28	74	35
Bully	35	51	3-16	3	27	22.25	Gen El	45	b	b	21	3-16	22.25	Homsck	30	45	4	6	28	74	35
Bully	35	51	3-16	3	27	22.25	Gen El	45	b	b	21	3-16	22.25	Homsck	30	45	4	6	28	74	35
Bully	35	51	3-16	3	27	22.25	Gen El	45	b	b	21	3-16	22.25	Homsck	30	45	4	6	28	74	35
Bully	35	51	3-16	3	27	22.25	Gen El	45	b	b	21	3-16	22.25	Homsck	30	45	4	6	28	74	35
Bully	35	51	3-16	3	27	22.25	Gen El	45	b	b	21	3-16	22.25	Homsck	30	45	4	6	28	74	35
Bully	35	51	3-16	3	27	22.25	Gen El	45	b</												

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

Petro-Canada Exploration Inc.

A wholly-owned subsidiary of

Petro-Canada

U.S. \$1,250,000,000

Cumulative Redeemable Floating Rate Preferred Shares

Managed by

The Royal Bank of Canada

Underwritten by

The Royal Bank of Canada
Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce
The Bank of Nova Scotia

Provided by

The Royal Bank of Canada
Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce
The Bank of Nova Scotia
Bank of Montreal
Toronto-Dominion Bank

and

Banque Canadienne Nationale
Bank of British Columbia
Provincial Bank of Canada

Agent

The Royal Bank of Canada

November, 1978

NEW ISSUE



*This announcement appears
as a matter of record only.*

European Investment Bank

600,000,000 Luxembourg Francs

8% Bonds Due February 1, 1991

Underwritten and placed by

Banque Générale du Luxembourg
Société Anonyme

Banque Internationale à Luxembourg
Société Anonyme

Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourgeoise

Caisse d'Epargne de l'Etat
Luxembourg

Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas
pour le Grand-Duché de Luxembourg S.A.

Crédit Industriel d'Alsace et de Lorraine
Luxembourg

Société Générale Alsacienne de Banque
Luxembourg

Banque Commerciale
Société Anonyme, Luxembourg

Banque de Suez-Luxembourg
Société Anonyme, Luxembourg

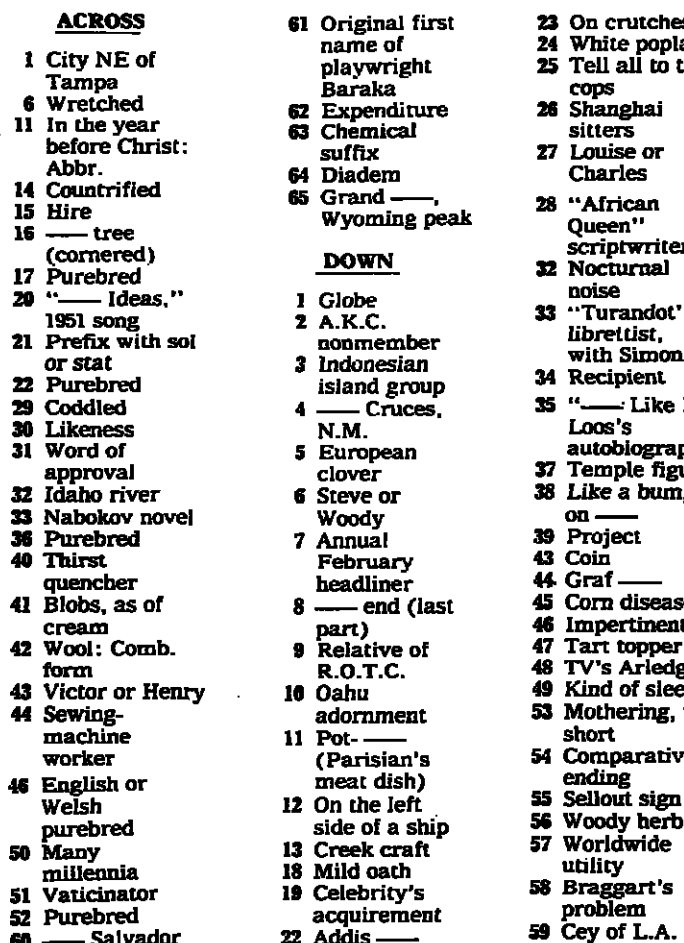
Crédit Lyonnais
Luxembourg

**How to speak one language
very effectively in Europe...
Advertise in the International
Herald Tribune.**

Herald Tribune

The international essential

By Eugene T. Maleska



Closing Prices February 9, 1978

New York (APR)

The following equities, bonds, and money funds, supervised by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., are the prices of which have been paid (Net Asset Value) plus or minus (value plus or minus)

AGEF

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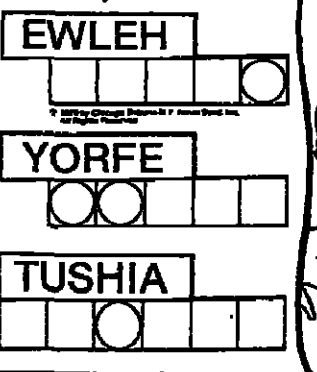
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Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



REGOUM					
	○				

Print answer

Saturday's | Jumbles: LARVA QU

Answer: What you miss it's often per

An American Search

By Robert Coles. Atlantic Monthly Press. 250 pp. \$12.50.

Reviewed by Anatole Brovard

WHILE French existentialism regarded itself as a response to a contemporary crisis of personality, it is difficult for American readers to get on sociable terms with the existential heroes of Camus' "The Stranger" and Sartre's "Nausea." One is too strange and the other too nauseated to be able to identify with them. Our praise for these books — especially Camus' — one hears a doctrinaire enthusiasm rather than a spontaneous acceptance. Nobody is more willing to be painted into a critical corner than the U.S. reader of French literature.

It remained for Walker Percy to create an existential hero we could identify with. According to Robert Coles, Binx Bolling, in "The Moviegoer," is "funny, even cozy; he ingratiates himself with the reader as if it is wanted to take him by the shoulder and say, 'Come and hear about a few surprising moments I've lived through.'"

times to see where Percy Leary and Coles take up the "search."

In the early part of "aesthetic stage," moving irresistibly from one experience to another Moviegoer." Binx Bolling is fixated in what Kierkegaard called "savoring these experiences as a nostalgic delight," while lacking the "necessity for an ethical" perspective. Binx is practicing "Kierkegaard's 'rotation,'" a conscious and deliberate change of perspective in order to escape what Danish philosopher described as the "monotonous character of the 'eternal' and the 'infinite' boredom."

Going to the movies is Binx' favorite method of rotation. In darkness of the theater, he extends completely into another life when he comes out, his own suspended existence returns to the investigation of the "eternal" and the "infinite" of cognition.

After Hollywood, bumdrum can be marvelous.

While Binx appears to man-

Explicitly Transcendental

While many modern novels might be described as essential in their main outlines, as trying to move through absurdity to transcendence, Percy's are explicitly so. It was only after writing 13 philosophical essays on the subject of man's search for meaning that he wrote the novel that he called, as Coles puts it, "to do justice to the concreteness and particularity of human life," to write about men

his way quite successfully through his chosen existence, he suffers from what Percy calls "a malaise" that is "a kind of mal de vivre." Sartre calls for a "useless passion" more than one actually need see. To put it another way, Binx is a victim, on a minor scale, of the dilemma: "Everything is figured out except how he himself is to live." Binx is a man living only by playing at living, and malaise is his knowledge that game is up.

Only with Lonnie, Binx's completed younger brother, is he able to "pass beyond the limits of the epiphany," as Marcel phrased it, to transcend his imprisonment in the world through the medium of love. Lonnie manages to do this with Kierkegaard.

Despairing Interludes

Kate is one of those people who survives one emergency after another only to fall into despair in interludes between emergencies. The cause it is there that she comes to face with the "everydayness" of the absurdity some would say is life.

In taking on the responsibility for the lives of his characters, Kate as his wife, Binx, in *Consciousness*, moves into Bierkema's "ethical" stage. She becomes the principle of concreteness for Binx. She makes him want to stop "trotting," to shift from the mere "fitting" of life to a position wherein he becomes a person.

Coles' warmly personal exegesis of Percy's four novels is almost pleasurable as the books themselves, because he too always gives

Solution to Friday's Puzzle

C	I	S	T	L	A	P	S	E	W	I	S		
A	J	E	E	Q	U	A	L	D	O	S	E		
S	A	L	M	A	G	N	D	I	O	L	E		
P	R	O	P	A	G	A	T	E	H	O	G	A	N
M	A	P	E	N	A	U	N	R	I	P	E		
U	S	O	G	A	I	N	D	S	T	O	N	E	
I	N	T	R	A	I	C	H	E	I	D	D	A	
T	O	D	D	L	E	R	E	F	E	E			
U	R	A	L	M	O	P	I						

By Robert Byrd

The great German theoretician Siegherr Tarrasch (1862-1934) exaggerated the value of a superiority in "space" — a misjudgment that served as one factor in the failure of his bid to win the world championship in this 1908 match with Emanuel Lasker. But a little toning down of his habitual dogmatism by inserting the phrase, "other things being equal," would have set his train straight.

Lasker, that diabolical master of ambush, and later the hypermoderns, with their insight that occupying space does not necessarily mean that the opponent will want to go toward disorganizing space. Yet a pure advantage in space that is not counterbalanced by other values in the opponent's position is decided a game just as well as such positions as time or *superior pawn formation*.

When Tarrasch extolled the virtue of spatial superiority, he had in mind much the sort of game as that between Lev Polugaevsky and Isip Dorfman from the 46th Soviet championship in Thbilisi.

What prompted Dorfman to lead into a Gruenfeld Defense with 3... P-KN3?!! is not clear. Because White's QN was not standing at QB3, the sequence 4 PxP: NXP: 5 P-K5 did not permit an exchange of knights but necessitated the retreat 5... N-N3.

Had Polugaevsky continued interactively with 6 N-B3? B-N5; 7 B-K2, B-N2; 8 B-K3, O-O; 9 O-O, N-B3, Dorman would have obtained the normal counterplay characteristic of the Gruenfeld. However, the well-established prophylactic 6 P-KR3 blunted the intended black

GRUENFELD DEFENSE			
White Polugaevsky	Black Dorman	White Polugaevsky	Black Dorman
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	12 P-Q6	P-K1
2 N-K3	N-K3	20 B-N3	P-K3
3 P-B4	P-KR3	21 P-RP-P	P-K3
4 P-B3	N-P	22 B-N3	P-K3
5 P-K4	N-P	23 P-R4	P-K3

strategy of pressure against the white center.	6 P-QR2	B-N2	14 R2P	N-W4
	7 N-B3	A-N2	15 E-Q3	A-Q3
Thus, it became clear after 13	8 B-B2	B-B2	16 R2R	K-Q4
... P-QB3 that Polugaevsky en-	9 Q-Q4	B-B3	17 N-B3	R-Q4
joyed an advantage in space and	10 R-Q4	R-Q4	18 R-Q4	R-Q4
that Dorfman had scant means of	11 Q-Q2	N-N2	19 P-Q4P	E-B4
combating it. After 14 P-QR4,	12 R-Q1	N-N-Q3	20 P-Q4R	E-B4
Dorfman could not fight for terrain	13 B-N5	P-QB3	21 Q-B2	E-B2
with 14 ... P-QR4 because 15	14 P-QR4	Q-Q1	22 N-N4	E-Q2
QR-N1 and 16 P-QN4 because 15	15 B-B1	P-B3	23 N-B3	E-B3
QR-N1 and 16 P-QN4	16 P-Q3	P-QB3	24 Q-B3	N-B1
	17 R-B3	P-Q3	25 N-B3	E-N2

18 B-R4 P-K3 36 R-5-B 18-7

Soviet Team Rallies, Defeats the NHL, 5-4



Vladimir Golikov raises his stick in triumph after scoring the winning goal for the Soviet Nationals against the NHL All-Stars.

By Robert Facher

NEW YORK, Feb. 11 (UPI)—Rallying from a two-goal deficit late in the second period, the Soviet national hockey team earned a 5-4 victory over the National Hockey League All-Stars here yesterday to tie the Challenge Cup series. The third and last game will be played tonight.

Until Barry Beck of Colorado rammed Alexander Skvortsov into the boards and drew a minor penalty with 4:53 left in the second period, the NHL was in control. But Boris Mikhailov scored five seconds before the penalty expired and 45 seconds later Sergei Kapustin created a 4-4 tie.

Vladimir Golikov produced the winner at 1:31 of the third period. Sergei Makarov faked defenseman Denis Potvin of the New York Islanders out of his path and fired at goalie Ken Dryden from the right-wing circle. Golikov beat defender Guy Lapointe of Montreal to the rebound and flipped it past Dryden.

Save for Tretiak

The Russians managed to break up most of the NHL plays throughout the remainder of the game, although the visitors received a scare with 2:40 to play when the Islanders' Bryan Trottier attempted to skate around a pileup in front. If he had succeeded, he would have been looking at an empty net, but goalie Vladimir Tretiak dove out to smother the puck.

The NHL yanked Dryden for a sixth forward with 39 seconds left and twice forced faceoffs in the Soviet end. With 18 seconds remaining, Philadelphia's Bobby Clarke lost the draw to Vladimir Petrov. With nine seconds left, Clarke pulled the puck back to Guy Lafleur at the right point, but Lafleur's shot was deflected and Tretiak easily turned aside a routine effort by Potvin with two seconds on the clock.

The Soviet Nationals were late to Friday's practice because Tretiak overslept. It seemed that he was still slumbering for 25 minutes yesterday, as four of the NHL's first seven shots went behind him.

Kapustin gave the Russians an early lead on a fine cross-slot pass from Sergei Starikov. Then Viktor Dombrovski, the Russian referee, nailed Soviet winger Vladimir Kovin with the game's first penalty, for crosschecking Trottier, and Mike Bossy converted with a soft goal off Tretiak's pad.

Trottier made it 2-1 late in the first period, taking Clark Gillies' long pass from the right-wing boards and beating Tretiak while being held by Vasilii Porvukhin. When Buffalo's Gil Perreault made it 3-1 at the 27-second mark of the second period, the NHL folks could taste the champagne. Perreault came down the left side, faked defenseman Valeri Vessilyev out of his patch and drilled the puck through Tretiak.

Mikhail Varnakov pulled the Russians within 3-2 on a classic move. Skating in from the right-wing boards, he lured Montreal's Larry Robinson one way and Dryden another, then flipped a backhand over the goalie.

Robinson recouped by sweeping down the left side and taking Lafleur's artful pass around Starikov for a 4-2 edge.

The NHL seemed headed for the clinching victory until Beck's assault, which sent Skvortsov to the bench with a big welt on his forehead. The NHL coach, Scotty Bowman, termed it "a marginal call," by Bombovski, but in truth nobody disputed the ruling. Mikhailov then collected a Petrov pass and shoved the puck behind Dryden before his guardian, Lapointe, could move.

The NHL still was growling about the penalty when Viktor Zhukov gained a rare faceoff decision over Clarke in the NHL end and Kapustin knocked the puck past off-balance Dryden.

Viktor Tikhonov, the Soviet coach, said his team won because "the whole team of ours played, as compared to the first game, when two of our lines did not play well."

This time the Soviet team forechecked adeptly, keeping pressure in the NHL end and courageously accepting stiff checks to make good passes. The 31-16 margin in shots for the Russians was a true indicator of the play and except for Tretiak's poor start it probably would have been no contest.

"They played about as perfect a game as a hockey team can," Bowman said. "They made us look bad. They made us play the way we did."

A Lifelong Friend

When they rang off, St. Louis had a center fielder who was worth his weight in Beluga caviar and Giles had a powerful advocate who would be in his corner as long as Rickey lived.

"Warren was so completely honest," Gabe Paul said last week. "Of all his qualities, that's the one you think of first."

Paul is president of the Cleveland Indians. He was reached by telephone as he prepared to take off for Cincinnati and the funeral of Giles, the man who brought Gabe into baseball a half a century ago.

Services in Cincinnati were followed yesterday by a memorial and burial in Moline, Ill., which likes to claim the former president of the National League as a native son. Actually, Warren was born in Tikilwa, Ill., on May 28, 1896. For the benefit of the untraveled, Tikilwa is about halfway between Bureau, Ill., and Buda. However, Warren grew up in Moline and it



Vladimir Golikov of the Soviet Nationals (No. 25) on a rebound for the winning score against the NHL All-Stars. Guy Lapointe is the defenseman and goalie Ken Dryden, partly obscured, is sprawled on the ice.

Coghlan Just Misses Mile Record

By Neil Arndur

NEW YORK, Feb. 11 (NYT)—For an instant, Eamonn Coghlan glanced over his right shoulder in the final 10 yards of the Wanamaker Mile on Friday night. That glance may have cost Coghlan a world indoor record.

In an awesome display of strength and acceleration, the 26-year-old Coghlan ran the fastest mile in Madison Square Garden history, 3 minutes 55 seconds, before a capacity crowd of 18,301. The world indoor record, set last year by Dick Burkle, is 3:54.9.

A fast early pace by Paul Cummings and Coghlan's sprintlike kick in the last 2 laps of the 11-lap race helped five runners smash the four-minute barrier.

Wilson Waigwa was second in 3:56.3 followed by Sydney Maree, the South African who attended Villanova (3:57.1); John Walker, the world outdoor mile record holder (3:57.3); and Steve Scott (3:59.6), considered America's most consistent miler.

Other Big Events

It was the most stunning display of indoor miling ever, but the mile was not the sole attraction of the 72nd annual Millrose Games, which may be remembered as the finest in history. Among other events:

• Don Paige dealt Mark Belger his first loss in 19 indoor races en route to a meet record and 11-lap track mark in the 1,000-yard run (2 minutes 5.3 seconds).

• Renaldo (Skeets) Nehemiah of Maryland continued unbeaten in the high hurdles this season by winning in 6.90 seconds, only a fraction off his world mark.

• Todd Scully broke the world indoor standard in the one-mile walk (5:55.8) less than a week after the record had been shattered in Italy.

• June Griffith, a quartermiler from Guyana, set a world indoor best for automatic timing in the women's 440 in 54.04 seconds.

There was equal drama in the field events. Franklin Jacobs, who

leaped 7 feet 7½ inches for a world indoor record in the high jump at last year's meet, cleared 7-6 Friday night. The Fairleigh Dickinson University sophomore, who says he has grown one-quarter inch to 5-8½, missed three tries at 7-3½.

Dan Ripley's 18-1½ in the pole vault also was a meet record.

But it was the Wanamaker Mile that again lived up to its legend as indoor track's premier race. And in winning his 18th of 19 races at the mile or 1,500 meters, Coghlan again showed his instincts for the smaller, hanked world of indoor tracks.

There was little tactical strategy during the race. Cummings quickly

split the field and most runners were content to stay in single file with Cummings followed by Burkle, Maree, Coghlan, Walker, Scott and Waigwa.

Burkle dropped back with five laps left, as Coghlan moved into second behind Cummings, with Walker, the Olympic 1,500-meter champion, on his heels.

Coghlan shot from the field with Walker in pursuit. But with 1½ laps left, Coghlan's sprint broke Walker, who was making his Wanamaker debut, as Waigwa charged into second.

No Medal in Montreal

"It would have been a lot sweeter if it had been two-tenths of a second faster," said Coghlan, an Irish Olympian, who finished fourth in Montreal. "When I heard 2:58, I thought I'd get the record for sure. But I slowed up in the last 5 yards. I don't know why. I usually run through the tape. If I hadn't I would have gotten the record."

Coghlan said he knew Cummings would make the pace, but he did not know what Walker would do. At Montreal, in one of his few tactical blunders, Coghlan led the 1,500-meter final only to be uncharacteristically outrun in the closing stages.

Dead Heat in Ottawa

OTTAWA, Feb. 11 (UPI)—Coghlan and Suleiman Nyambui raced to identical times in the 3,000-meter run at the Ottawa Citizen Indoor Games yesterday, but the Tanzanian leaned into the tape to finish first and establish a Canadian open record.

Both runners were clocked at 7:48.7, bettering the mark set at this meet last year of 7:50.4. Miruts Yifter of Ethiopia finished third with 7:51.3.

"It's my best 3,000 meters ever," said Coghlan, who knocked 1.4 seconds off his previous personal mark. "It proves I'm getting stronger."



Eamonn Coghlan

Giles Learned Baseball Deep in the Bush

By Red Smith

NEW YORK, Feb. 11 (NYT)—When Warren Giles was running the Western League baseball franchise in St. Joseph, Mo., he had a swift and gifted young outfielder named Taylor Douthett on option from the St. Louis Cardinals.

Overnight or clerical error or both, the Cardinals let the option period lapse without calling Douthett up. The Pittsburgh Pirates offered \$35,000 for the player, a fantastic sum in the early 1920s.

The St. Joe club couldn't afford a drink of water but Giles telephoned Branch Rickey to say he thought the Cardinals should get a share of the loot. Rickey seldom used profanity and he didn't miss it. In his mouth, "Judas Priest" was a curse that could wither a man's limbs.

"Judas Priest" was the mildest thing he said to Giles. "But," young Warren stammered, "but Mr. Rickey, you — you didn't recall the player. I thought —"

"You thought!" Rickey cried. "Judas Priest, spare me from thinkers! Why, you — the telephone smoked." "Mr. Rickey," Giles said, "if you want the player I'll —" he gulped — "I'll give you the \$35,000."

A Lifelong Friend

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Services in Cincinnati were followed yesterday by a memorial and burial in Moline, Ill., which likes to claim the former president of the National League as a native son. Actually, Warren was born in Tikilwa, Ill., on May 28, 1896. For the benefit of the untraveled, Tikilwa is about halfway between Bureau, Ill., and Buda. However, Warren grew up in Moline and it

was there he became a baseball executive, on a dare.

He had played football at Washington and Lee University and had seen foreign service as a lieutenant in World War I, and now he was back in Moline working in his father's paint business and officiating in football games. A friend persuaded him to attend a meeting of the booster group backing the Moline team in the Three I League. Warren had things to say.

Traditional Taunt

"If you're so smart," somebody said, "why don't you run the team?"

"I will," Warren said. He had no experience in baseball but he got no salary, so everybody was even. He got hold of Connie Mack, who was always kind to young men in the game. Connie sent him some promising young players and also sent his son Earle as manager. These blessings would seem to cancel each other out, so perhaps the pennants Moline won should be credited to Warren's acumen. Anyway, Moline did win and Warren moved on to St. Joe.

In the fall of 1925 Rickey invited



Warren Giles

Phil Mahre Second Twice

Stenmark Wins 2 Swedish Races

From Wire Dispatches

ARE, Sweden, Feb. 11 — Ingemar Stenmark posted his second skiing victory in 24 hours here today when he edged Phil Mahre by nearly a second to win a World Cup slalom in 1 minute 35.77 seconds.

Mahre, who was also second to Stenmark in yesterday's giant slalom here, clocked 1:36.67 while Gustavo Thoeni of Italy was third in 1:36.78. Steve Mahre, Phil's twin brother, finished fourth, with Christian Orlainsky of Austria fifth.

For Orlainsky, rated among the brightest new stars in skiing, it was another fine performance. The young Austrian started 64th in a field of 76 racers and ranked 12th after the first run before advancing to 5th overall.

No Need to Rush

Stenmark did not need his usual second-run explosion to win today. He took a lead of almost half a second in the first heat, delighting his fellow Swedes in the crowd of 15,000 watching the slalom.

The Mahre brothers, from the United States, shared second spot after the first run but Thoeni edged in between them in the final placings.

Stenmark said he was satisfied with his victory, despite what he termed an "imperfect" second heat.

"I had more luck than before this season in the slalom, and pushed harder for my win. But it was by no means a perfect second heat," he said.

Stenmark added that the 67-gate, 600-meter course, with a 160-meter drop, was "nice, very rhythmic and without those corners that sometime force you to a near-stop."

Three Championships

Stenmark, who clinched the giant slalom early in this year, now leads the slalom division with 109 points. He has two victories this season in the slalom. Overall World Cup champion the last three years, he is out of contention this season because of changed scoring rules and his refusal to compete in the downhill.

In the slalom standings, Phil Mahre is second with 107 points, and the last race of the season — at Furano, Japan, in mid-March — should decide the winner in the division. Christian Neureuther of West Germany, who injured an ankle recently, is third with 73 points.

Phil Mahre passed Stenmark in the overall World Cup point standings during the weekend, moving into second place behind Peter Luescher of Switzerland.

Yesterday, Stenmark won both heats of the giant slalom race here to finish first with a total time of 2:25.09. Mahre was second in 2:27.17.

Best in Triple Jump

Exceeded by Russian

MOSCOW, Feb. 11 (UPI)—Gennady Valuykovich of the Soviet Union set a world indoor triple-jump best performance of 56 feet, 4 inches today. Tass reported from Minsk.

The 20-year-old bested the previous world indoor best of 56-3½ held by his countryman, Viktor Saneyev, three times the Olympic champion.

Four Records Let Heiden Keep Speed-Skating Title

OSLO, Feb. 11 (AP) — Eric Heiden of the United States won his third successive overall championship in speed skating and his seventh successive world title in the world championships here this weekend.

Setting championship records in all four races, Heiden not only outclassed all his 32 rivals from 17 countries, but also set a world record for all four distances with 162.973 points. The old record for a single meet of 163.221 points was set by Jan Egit Stenroth of Norway, who won the 500 meters in 6:59.15.

With a previous personal record of 37.90 seconds for the 500 meters, Heiden also went to the top of the all-time points list based on personal records.

The 22-year-old American, nicknamed "The Happy King" by the speedskating-loving Norwegians, only had to complete the 10,000-meter event to win the title.

Heiden added his third overall world title to two sprinter world titles and two world junior titles.

Heiden's sister Beth, 19, won the women's overall championship last weekend, also sweeping all four races.

Eleazar Wins Trot

PARIS, Feb. 11 (AP) — Eleazar unleashed a strong stretch drive today and for the second successive year captured the Prix de Paris, the third jewel in the French triple crown of trotting. The 9-year-old son of Kenyacs beat Ejakkval by a neck in the 3,150-meter classic at Vincennes Race Track.

Eleazar won the 3,150-meter classic at Vincennes Race Track.

Garapick almost collected a sixth victory in the 200-meter butterfly but was edged by Jenny Rapp of the United States, who clocked 2:13.76.

Jim Montgomery, the Olympic 100-meter freestyle champion, and Joe Bottom, the world 100-meter butterfly champion, led the United States to a total of 12 victories in the meet.

In the men's 400-meter freestyle, Vladimir Salnikov, the world champion, was upset by Sergei Rusin, his compatriot, who clocked 3:51.59.

Stenmark was pleased by his victory over Mahre but warned, "The way Phil Mahre skied today shows he will be a real danger in America [when he competes in the World Cup moves there in early March], because he skies even better at home."

Third was Jacques Luethy of Switzerland in 2:27.18, fourth Leonhard Stock of Austria and fifth Heini Hemmi of Switzerland.

The giant slalom victory was Stenmark's seventh in seven races this season.

Men's Giant Slalom

1. Ingemar Stenmark, 2:25.09
2. Phil Mahre, 2:27.17
3. Jacques Luethy, 2:27.18
4. Leonhard Stock, 2:27.54
5. Heini Hemmi, 2:27.72
6. Werner Rhyner, 2:27.80
7. (tie) Hans Enn, 2:27.90
8. (tie) Leonardo David, 2:27.90
9. Peter Luescher, 2:28.18
10. Klaus Heidegger, 2:28.28

Men's Slalom

1. Ingemar Stenmark, 1:35.77
2. Phil Mahre, 1:36.67
3. Gustavo Thoeni, 1:36.78
4. Steve Mahre, 1:37.12
5. Christian Orlainsky, 1:37.37
6. Peter Pommeroy, 1:37.48
7. Peter Gros, 1:37.57
8. Torsten Jakobsson, 1:38.02
9. Helmut Gstrein, 1:38.21
10. Hans Enn, 1:38.25

Overall Standings

1. Peter Luescher, Switzerland, 181 points
2. Phil Mahre, United States, 151
3. Ingemar Stenmark, Sweden, 149
4. Andreas Wendt, Liechtenstein, 124
5. Peter Gros, Italy, 105
6. Leonhard Stock, Austria, 104
7. Leonardo David, Yugoslavia, 85
8. Bolan Krizan, Yugoslavia, 75
9. Heini Hemmi, Switzerland, 64
10. Christian Neureuther, West Germany, 45

U.S. Ski Jumper A Surprising 3d At Lake Placid

LAKE PLACID, N.Y., Feb. 11 (UPI) — Jim Denney, a U.S. ski jumper, posted his best international performance yesterday as he placed third during the inaugural competition on the 90-meter jump here.

In one of the best performances recorded by an American athlete in a major ski-jumping competition, Denney recorded jumps of 112 and 104.5 meters in the Olympic dress rehearsal, with a total of 238.5 points.

"It's the best result I've ever had and I hope my placing and Chris McNeill's ninth place lets the world know we'll be a factor to contend with during the Olympics," Denney said. "I had some bad air underneath and I had to cut it short, or else I could have jumped farther."

Pentti Kokkonen, the Finnish national champion, took top honors among the 48 jumpers from 15 countries. Kokkonen sailed 115 and 110.5 meters for a total of 255.6 points. His best effort — equal to 379 feet — set the record on the new hill.

Harold Duschek of East Germany was second with jumps of 110 and 109.0 for 250.5 points.

The world championship East German biathlon team of Klaus Siebert, Frank Ulrich and Eberhard Reeschock edged the Finnish team by 4 minutes to take the 7.5-kilometer biathlon relay.

The final day of Nordic competition was canceled today because of bitter cold temperatures, race officials said.

Overnight lows here dipped to 25 degrees below zero, Fahrenheit. On Friday, more than 30 cross-country skiers were treated for frostbite after racing.

Los Angeles Reaches Accord on Olympics

By Kenneth Reich

NEW YORK, Feb. 11 — The contractual impasse between private Los Angeles Olympic organizers and the U.S. Olympic Committee was broken here yesterday on terms that represented substantial success for the organizers.

The USOC executive board, giving up most of its negotiators' attempts to sweeten the deal worked out last December for the USOC to share financial liability for the 1984 games, ratified a working agreement with the Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee that conserves Los Angeles' control over the games.

The agreement, which will be forwarded to the International Olympic Committee for its review, apparently will allow all required Olympic contracts with the IOC to be assigned by the March 1 deadline set by the IOC executive board two weeks ago in Lausanne, Switzerland.

West Germany Renamed FRG For '80 Games

ESSEN, West Germany, Feb. 11 (AP) — West Germany has agreed to use the name "Federal Republic of Germany" or FRG at the 1980 Olympic Games in Moscow.

The West German Olympic Committee voted unanimously Friday to change the name from "Germany" or GER after receiving an assurance that West Berlin athletes could compete as full members of the team, a vice president, Claus Hess, said.

Lord Killanin, president of the International Olympic Committee, gave the guarantee in a letter promising that West Berlin sportsmen will remain under West German jurisdiction, Hess said.

East Germany, which competes separately as the German Democratic Republic or GDR, has objected to West Germany's use of the name Germany, saying that this misrepresents the political division of the two nations. Other Soviet bloc nations share this view.

Both Germanys competed as one team at Olympics from 1952 to 1964.

Soviet Sports Minister Sergei Pavlov provoked an uproar last month by suggesting that West Berlin athletes should be identified separately at the Moscow games, in keeping with the Communist view that West Berlin is not a part of West Germany.

West Germany said it would boycott the Games if there was any such discrimination against West Berlin athletes. Killanin has since said that the Moscow organizers promised that West Berliners would be treated as full members of the West German team.

money accruing to the organizing committee, from television contracts and the like, but it makes it clear that the fund can be used to pay outstanding bills at any time.

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Colorado Loses Appeal for Fairbanks

BOSTON, Feb. 11 (UPI) — In an opinion highly critical of Chuck Fairbanks for signing his National Football League contract with "crossed fingers," a federal appeals court has barred the University of Colorado from signing the New England Patriots coach.

The three-judge appeals panel upheld the injunction issued last month by Judge David Mazzone. A contract is not avoided by crossed fingers behind one's back in signing, Judge Bailey Aldrich wrote in the unanimous opinion.

made public Friday night.

"Equally we are not taken by Fairbanks' claim that because when told [Patriots' owner William] Sullivan that he was leaving at the end of the season and Sullivan indicated that he was suspended, it was Sullivan who broke the contract."

"The Patriots had the right not to accept the services of an unfaith-

ful servant... at least until Fairbanks withdrew his unlawful announcement."

Served Two Masters

Fairbanks admitted in testimony during district court proceedings that he had done recruiting work for Colorado while preparing his team for a playoff game.

He has since told the Patriots he is "through with professional football" and, no matter what the courts decide, he will not return to coach the Patriots. Four years remain on his NFL contract.

Bryant Hospitalized

NORTHPORT, Ala., Feb. 11 (UPI) — Bear Bryant, 65, the University of Alabama football coach, was admitted to a hospital here yesterday suffering from respiratory problems after he cracked a rib.

More Sports
On Page 11

Observer

Science Frontiers
Are Getting Hairy

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — Science news: Scientists at Jessup Laboratories have completed a 10-year study of horsehair with arresting results. The project began in 1969 when a single horsehair was immersed in a solution of orange juice and cod-liver oil to determine whether long exposure to distasteful mixtures could produce a chain reaction.

Recently, the hair — a two-foot strand from the tail of an ordinary plow horse — was removed from the solution and subjected to laser analysis.

Hopes that matriated horsehair might provide a cheap source of energy were dashed when the tests showed that though the hair had deteriorated and developed a severe case of dandruff, it was in no mood to produce the all-important chain reaction.

During the analysis, however, scientists discovered that the laser beam used to test the hair subsequently projected an unbearable stench to everything it touched within a range of 2,000 miles. Scientists believe they have accidentally discovered a new weapon that can make large areas of the earth uninhabitable without causing human injury or loss of life.

Persons who fear that prolonged reading of the unabridged edition of Webster's Third New International Dictionary may cause nearsightedness can now rest easily. Scientists at Oak Park University report that laboratory mice that had been exposed to the entire volume from "a" to "zyzzygost" suffered no significant visual impairment.

They did, however, develop symptoms of extreme lethargy as early as "decaesich" (poem or stanza of 10 lines) and were too spent at the end to grasp the fact that "zyzzygost" refers to a genus of large South American leafhoppers having the pronotum tuberculate and the front tibiae grooved.

Geographers have wondered for years why the troubled Middle East

is troubled while a region such as the Orient, which ought to be troubled, is merely inscrutable. To test the theory that certain land formations have trouble built into their geological components, while others have only inscrutability, the Dortmund Geographic Society wants to excavate a hundred square miles of the Middle East to a depth of 12,000 feet and move it to Tibet for a 20-year study.

Because of the project's expense, the society has applied to the Ford Foundation for a grant. It has also promised the Middle East that the transported land segment will be returned immediately if Tibet strikes oil.

For trend setters, there is alarming news from Mount Siwash. The giant 90-foot telescope, capable of scanning the outer edges of the universe, has detected no new trends within 18 months of the earth.

Astronomers and trend followers have noticed an alarming paucity of new trends for the past two years, but until now this has been ascribed to the Carter administration's tendency to produce a listless effect known in scientific parlance as "tedium."

The latest astronomical studies, however, suggest that the earth may be traveling through a rare trend-free zone in the galaxy. Some scientists theorize that these scattered trend-free zones, like the notorious black holes in space, bob around in the universe without much purpose except to amuse themselves by confounding scientists.

The trend-free zone, however, is even more troubling to both trend setters and trend followers, who are left at wit's end about what to do with themselves when they are not sleeping. Astronomers believe this is the first trend-free zone the earth has passed through since 1904, although other astronomers believe it is all a lot of nonsense.

A statistical survey conducted by Burr University reports overwhelming evidence that healthy, young males more than 6 feet 10 inches tall are more likely to become successful basketball players than Olympic diving champions.

By Paul Zach

UBUD, Indonesia (WP) — The hastily painted sign in front of one tour bus stand called it "the greatest cremation of whole time." The spelling was wrong, but the message proved accurate.

The people of Ubud cremated their last ruler in a manner unprecedented even here on Bali, where spectacular religious ceremonies are a way of life. Ancient, wrinkled Balinese men authoritatively nodded that it was the most impressive cremation they had seen. They cited the height of the tower upon which the body was carried and the number of tourists who came.

Newspapers estimated that 100,000 people jammed this small village nestled amid steeply terraced rice fields and coconut forests in the volcanic foothills of Bali. More than a third appeared to be tourists, armed with cameras, tape recorders and suntan oil.

Invited Guests

The family of Ubud's last *agung*, virtually a king in his time, had invited 3,000 foreigners, many of whom had only listened to tales told by the aging *agung* when lodging at his brooding palace-hotel in the center of town. Three European television stations sent crews.

The cremation tower was an imposing structure fashioned from a bamboo gridwork lashed securely with rattan instead of nails. At 63 feet it was the tallest thing in Ubud, rising even above the temple. Front and back were decorated with the faces that haunt the nightmares of the Balinese: the Bhoma, a bug-eyed monster with a menacing overbite, and Garuda, the half-human bird of Hindu tales, whose pointed beak boasts rows of sharklike teeth.

Shiny, tinsel-covered wings sprouted from either side of the tower with a span equaling its height. The grinning faces of four other creatures were carved one above the other up the face of the narrowing tower to a platform where the body was placed.

A series of nine thatched roofs, one above the other in diminishing size, covered the platform. All were splashed in garish combinations of red, yellow, blue, green and white. The fact that roofs are reserved only for the highest deities in Balinese tradition underlines the stature of the *agung*.

Cokorda Gede Agung Sukawati ruled Ubud until Indonesia won its independence and became a republic in 1945. His popularity grew among islanders and foreigners alike, however, as he helped win international acclaim for the rich artistic traditions of Bali. He died last July 20 at the age of 73. In the local brand of Hinduism, the body is buried, then exhumed for cremation at a later date designated by Hindu priests.

A carnival-like atmosphere prevailed here on Jan. 31, the cremation day. Tourists paid inflated prices to ride in anything that would bring them near Ubud, then discovered they still had to walk miles because of a traffic jam on the one-lane road. The young ones recuperated at the cremation ground by smoking pot. Elderly tourists

Cremation

In a Tourist Spectacular,

A Bali Town Burns

A King

sipped beer that sold for a dollar a bottle.

The Balinese residents enjoyed the show put on by tourists as much as the cremation itself. They watched wide-eyed as foreigners risked their necks and limbs shunning up palm trees for a better view. Other residents capitalized by hawked soft drinks and souvenirs at higher prices than usual. The most enterprising had constructed raised viewing platforms of bamboo.

A fat man in a yellow sarong, white shirt and dark sunglasses was the proprietor of one such row of box seats. "That one rents for 15,000 rupiahs or \$25 U.S. last price," he said. He got his price.

The exhortations of Hindu priests paid off with a bright, cloudless day in the middle of the monsoon. The temperature exceeded 90 degrees when the drums sounded the start of the ceremonies.

Women in bright blue blouses and batik sarongs led the procession, balancing offerings in bowls on their heads.

Bananas, papaya, salak and other exotic fruits and foods were stacked nearly as high as some of the bearers were tall. But the line moved gracefully down the rutted road to a cremation ground about a mile away.

Other colorfully attired men and women followed, some carrying red, yellow and green parasols on long poles.

A group of men carried the carving of a lionlike creature on their shoulders followed by a mob lugging a carved black bull the size of a pickup truck.

Balinese men, lean and small, are not powerfully built, yet they perform superhuman feats during moments of religious frenzy. A siren sounded. More than a dozen men in black-and-white sarongs mounted a platform at the base of the tower and began pounding out a march beat on their instruments.

Hundreds more swarmed beneath the tower. "Ayo," they shouted in unison. Then, although it weighed tons, they slowly hoisted the entire tower and its passengers on their shoulders as spectators shouted encouragement.

The stone sarcophagus of the *agung* had been carried up a bamboo ramp to the top of the platform by the three surviving sons. Two remained at the top holding the coffin as the tower swayed precariously during the procession. Making the task more difficult was the requirement that the tower be turned in several directions at each crossroad to confuse any evil spirits that might be tagging along.

The most harrowing point in the procession was a crossing where the road narrowed to less than 20 feet, with steep ravines on either side. A bamboo extension had been built to add width.

Somewhat the Balinese negotiated the skinny strip and triumphantly marched into the cremation ground without having lost a man or trampled over any of the tourists in their path. One of the brothers at the top of the tower was so weak-kneed after the hour ride, he had to be helped down the ramp.

One of the sons of the dead king was later asked about the frivolity surrounding the cremation.

"It was just the way Pak [father] Agung would have wanted it," he said.

Don Cook, Washington Post

Fiery Climax

A line of men, including several picture-snapping tourists, climbed another bamboo ramp and roughly passed the sarcophagus down to a canopied pavilion. The body was removed and placed inside the black bull.

In a scene reminiscent of a Cecil B. DeMille spectacular, the Hindu high priests rubbed bamboo poles to set fire to the bull, the pavilion and the tower.

The intense heat from the conflagration popped and crackled, sending Balinese and tourists scurrying. Several viewing platforms collapsed under the crush of people, causing nothing worse than minor bruises.

Finally, the charred corpse crashed through the burning stomach of the bull, eliciting cheers from the Balinese but driving away some of the fainthearted foreigners.

The Balinese celebrate death as joyously as they herald a birth, because the souls of loved ones are liberated for entrance into a heaven that they believe to be a replica of their island paradise.

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Queen, On Mideast Tour,

PEOPLE: To Be 'An Honorary Man'

Queen Elizabeth will be treated as

"an honorary man" on the 18-day

ceremonial tour of oil-rich Kuwait,

Saudi Arabia, Abu Dhabi and

Muscat she begins today. In the

most important meal of the tour,

Elizabeth and Prince Philip will

drive across the Arabian desert,

squat on the carpeted floor of a

large tent and dine off a newly

slaughtered sheep with King Khalid

of Saudi Arabia and his heir,

Prince Fahd. "The queen and her

four ladies-in-waiting will, in effect,

be declared honorary men for the

evening," said a Briton in Saudi

Arabia. "In this way the duties of

King Khalid the gracious host will

not clash with those of King Khalid

the devout keeper of the holy

places." Says one royalty expert,

"This tour will be as different from

the 100 and more she has carried

out in nearly 27 years as the Royal

Yacht Britannia is from a Thames

pleasure steamer." The queen and

Philip will drink no wine with

meals or at public receptions. Her

dresses will keep her covered from

wrist to ankle in keeping with

Islamic rules of dress. Her milliner

has attached scarves to all her hats

so she can cover her face when

required. Prince Philip has been

briefed never to cross his legs while

sitting, since to turn the soles of

one's shoes toward a man's face is

considered an insult. Both he and

the queen are geared "to scatter

compliments like confetti."

Heart surgeon Christian Barnard

may be playing a new role as

heart-throb singer Chris Barnard.

The heart-transplant pioneer is cut-

ting a record in which he will be

lead singer and accompany himself

on the piano. Profits will go to the

Chris Barnard Heart Fund. Cape

Town producer Charles Segal says

the long-running record will feature

"Sing With Me" and "Give Your

Love to Me Only." Barnard plays

"a neat piano," says Segal, who de-

scribes the surgeon's voice as

"pleasant and flexible." Barnard

also plays the ukulele.

Chantek didn't say a word at his

first press conference, but he got

his messages across. The year-old

orangutan spoke with reporters in

sign language to demonstrate that

he's the first of his species to mas-

ter simple human communication,

said Dr. Lyn Miles, an anthropologist

at the University of Tennessee

at Chattanooga. The playful little

ape, sitting contentedly on Miles'

lap, put his fingers to his mouth

the gesture used by the deaf to a

for food. He got some plum pu-

ding. Then he put his thumb to

mouth to ask for a drink, and a

given fruit juice from a bottle or

nearby table. After the feed-

Chantek romped on a set of jum-

bars and carefully examined a te-

vision reporter's mike. Miles

says she is determined to improve

methods for teaching children with

language difficulties. He reports it

the ape was a quick study, having

easily mastered signs for eat, drink

come, up and bat. He is now w-

ing on a second batch: chase, fr-

brush, tickle — and me.

Susan Ford, daughter of former

President Gerald Ford, was married

Saturday to Charles Vance

Margaret's Episcopal Church

Palm Desert, Calif. About

guests attended the traditional

mony, which went off without

hitch. Among the onlookers: Fr-

Simat, Zsa Zsa Gabor, Tony

Land and Mary Griffin. Vance,

a 14-year Secret Service vet-

was once assigned to protect

Ford family, his bride, 27,

freelance photographer who

year also sang the off-key pri-

va Japanese-made car in a TV

commercial. The couple re-

bought a house in Los Ange-

where Vance is based. They

honeymooning at an undisclosed

location.

Bald is okay, L.K. Gajral, in-

ambassador to the Soviet Un-

reassured 500 cheering delega-

tes at the International Confer-

ence in New Delhi as he opened

readings by breaking a coconut

traditional Hindu ceremony. B-

ness is a mark of success, said

B. Khosla, a retired Supreme Co-

judge. The world owes a debt

to him, he said, citing such by-

ing biggies as William Shakespeare,

Leo Tolstoy and Mahatma Gan-

Entry into the club is tightly

controlled. Only people who

made conspicuous contributions

to their fields are eligible. Kho

who founded the club eight ye-

ago, said baldness is a positive

of intelligence, buoyancy

strength. In a whispered aside,

he elaborated: "It doesn't ma-

ke if they're empty on top. What

counts is they shouldn't be em-

below."

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